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THE CULTIVATOR.

"TO IMPROVE THE SOIL AND THE MIND."

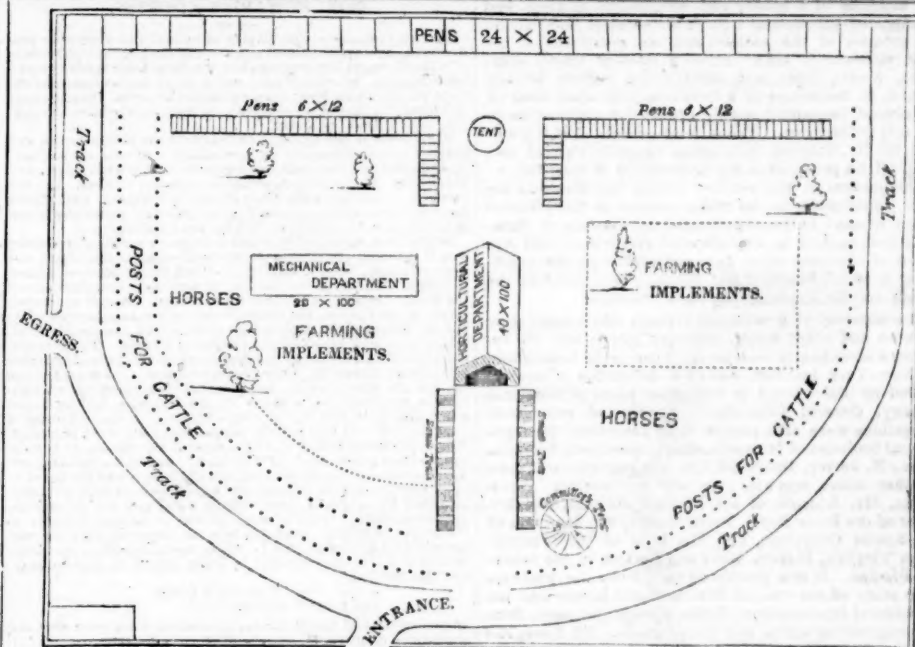
We do not consider it necessary to make any apology
to our readers for the space we occupy this month with
the proceedings of the State Agricultural Society, and
those of such other Societies as have come to hand.
We are confident the friends of agriculture will perse-
vere with much satisfaction, affording the most cheer-
ing proof, as they do, that the public feeling the present
year has been enlisted in the support of these societies
to a far greater extent than heretofore. Notices of new
publications in readiness for this number, must be defer-
red till our next; as many of the favors of our cor-
respondents, and answers to inquiries.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Cattle Show and Fair of the New-York State Ag-
ricultural Society was held agreeably to the announce-
ment, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th days of September; and
high as were the expectations that had been formed of
the great Farmers' Meeting, they were, we think it
perfectly safe to say, fully realized. The experience of
the last year at Syracuse, had not been in vain, and in
making the arrangements for the present meeting, the
knowledge thus acquired was turned to the best account;
and the whole passed off in a way which will cause the
three days of the Fair to be long remembered by every
farmer who had the high pleasure of attending it. The
immense number of animals on the ground for premium
or for exhibition; their admirable arrangement, which
gave all who chose an opportunity of seeing the whole;
the multitude of spectators constantly within the en-
closure; the splendid equipages, and crowds of beautiful
women; and the intense feeling of interest and gratifica-
tion manifested by all, rendered the days of the Fair
proud and auspicious ones for the interests of Agriculture
in the state of New-York.

The ground selected by the committee of arrangements
for the Fair, was at the Bull's Head Tavern, on the Alba-
ny and Troy Road, a short distance above the beautiful
mansion of Gen. Van Rensselaer, at the northern verge
of the city. The excellence of the road, one of the finest
in the United States, and the line of accommodation coach-
es that ran continually between the city and show ground,
rendered the place easy of access at all times. The prop-
rietors of the establishment, have enclosed an extensive
area in an oval form, with a substantial, high, and close
fence; and within this fence, graded and leveled, is a fine
carriage track of exactly one mile, which is much used
as a trotting course by the amateurs of good horses in the
neighboring cities. This enclosure was obtained for the
exclusive use of the Society during the Fair, and the re-
sult proved that it was most admirably suited to the oc-
casion. To the east of the grounds, spread out rich and
highly cultivated fields, through which the great Erie
Canal meanders on its way to the Hudson; and still be-
yond, flows the silvery river, its bright bosom dotted
with white sails, or ruffled by the passage of some of
those splendid steamboats that make this river their tho-
roughfare. The fence encloses some forty acres, about



GROUND PLAN OF SHOW YARD—(Fig. 100)

one-third of which was occupied by the arrangements of
the Society. The plan of the grounds, which accompa-
nies this paper, will exhibit at a glance, the general na-
ture of these arrangements. By the most competent
judges, and those most familiar with exhibitions of this
kind, the Show and Fair was pronounced decidedly supe-
rior in extent and interest, to any that had before taken
place in this country.

The first impressions on entering the gate, were of the
sublime and imposing kind. Near the center of the oc-
cupied ground, a large pavilion was erected, in which,
arranged on tables, shelves, &c., the vegetables, butter
and cheese, roots, horticultural implements, articles of
domestic manufacture, fruits, flowers, &c. &c. were placed
for exhibition. Here the rare, rich, and beautiful col-
lection of fruits contributed by the Messrs. DOWNING, of
Newburgh, and the unrivaled products of Mr. HOLBROOK,
of Hyde Park, arrested the attention of every observer.
Nor were the fruits, &c. presented by many other gen-
tlemen, much inferior. The mouths of the bystanders wa-
tered at the sight; and while the practical were contrast-
ing the immense difference between fine and inferior
fruit, the more poetical were wandering in their imagi-
nations to the fruits and the flowers of Eden. A canvass
hall, some one hundred feet in length by twenty in breadth,
was filled with a beautiful and well arranged display of
the products of Mechanic skill, a proper notice of which
will be found in its place; and which deservedly attract-
ed much attention from the thousands thronging the
grounds. If any one has been disposed to question the
ability or mechanical skill of the American workman, a
walk through this hall, must, it is believed, have done
much to relieve him of his scepticism.

The implements of agriculture were arranged in the
open spaces between the vast circle of animals and the
tents, and exceeded in manufacture and variety, any thing
of the kind we have ever witnessed. Among these were
Harrows, Cultivators, Drills, Threshing Machines, Horse
Rakes, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, Portable Steam Gen-
erators, Mott's Furnaces, Corn and Cob Crushers from
Baltimore and from Richmond, Plows, common and sub-
soil, Hoes, Hussey's Reaping Machine, (a figure of which
has appeared in the Cultivator,) with a great variety of
miscellaneous implements, as the auctioneers say, too nu-
merous to mention. A new Horse Hoe, the invention of
Mr. Langdon, of Troy, attracted much notice. The prin-
ciple appears novel, and we were assured by a gentleman
who tried it effectually the past season, that it operated
admirably. It has a double broad winged share, flat and
sharp edged, to cut weeds and loosen the soil, with dou-
ble guards on each side, to pulverise the earth as it is
moved by the share. On the ground were also wagons,
carriages, sleighs, &c. in great numbers, and very fine
specimens of work. More than 30 plows were entered

for trial before the committee on plows. This single
fact demonstrates the importance of meetings where such
implements can be tested; and further, the interest which
both makers and users feel in this grand implement of
agriculture.

The number of animals entered for exhibition and pre-
miums, was great, not far from six hundred. We place
the several classes together in the following table, to
show at a glance, the number and kinds:

Improved Breeds—Full blood.	Grade Cattle and Natives.
Bulls over 3 years old,....	21 Working Oxen, some very
Two year old Bulls,.....	11 fine,.....
Yearling Bulls,.....	17 Fat Cattle,.....
Bull Calves,.....	20 Horses,.....
Cows,.....	63 Swine, from 120 to 150, any 140
Two year old Heifers,.....	18 Sheep,.....
Yearlings,.....	15
Heifer Calves,.....	24

Besides these, which were entered for competition,
large numbers of others were on the ground for exhibi-
tion merely. Among these were some beautiful Durham
cattle, owned by Mr. HENRY WHITNEY, of New Haven,
Connecticut; and from New Jersey, the splendid Norman
horse "Diligence," imported by Mr. HARRIS.

It was a subject of general regret that more of our native
cattle were not offered for exhibition and premium; and
that those presented should have been no better. We
have multitudes of animals in the country, not indeed
equal to the Short Horns and Herefords, but such as no
good farmer need be ashamed of, and specimens of
which should always be found in numbers at our Fairs.
Greater numbers of grade animals should always attend;
since opportunities of comparison, as well as observation,
are wanted at such times; and where numbers are pre-
sent of all grades, as well as pure, the influence of blood
is made more clearly apparent. But there was another
deficiency among the animals more deserving of reproof
from farmers than even the want of native cattle. We
like the Devons; we like their color, their bright eye,
and their quick, elastic step; and we have never, we
think, tasted finer beef than the Devons have produced.
We are sorry to say that in this respect the show was
not what it might have been; for our country has fine
Devons, pure and grade, that would not essentially suffer,
even when placed by the side of the Durhams or Here-
fords. Every one who has had an opportunity of look-
ing on the fine cattle of New-England, where this blood
is abundant, or those of some parts of our own state, will,
we think, admit the justice of these remarks. It is to be
hoped, hereafter, that the Durhams, splendid as they are,
will not be the only cattle to be seen at our Fairs; but
that our native herds, particularly our fine native milk-
ers, and our Devon stock, pure and grade, will be fully
represented.

Among the animals not particularly noticed by the

committee on cattle, were a beautiful Ayrshire cow and calf, lately imported by Judge VAN BERGEN, and offered by him, there being no one present to call the attention of the committee to her. These fine animals were purchased by Mr. RATHBONE of Albany, and will add to the valuable stock already collected in this vicinity.

Not the least interesting or novel part of the exhibition, was the herd of some thirty Buffaloes, from the foot of the Rocky Mountains and the sources of the Missouri. Their shaggy forms and uncouth figures presented a striking contrast to the beautiful forms of the Durhams and Herefords on the ground.

Among the objects which attracted no little attention, was a fine specimen of the sugar and the syrup produced from the corn stalk, made by Mr. WEBB, and presented by Dr. THOMPSON, president of the Newcastle Ag. Society of that state.

M. Bommer, proprietor of the patent for manufacturing manures in a speedy and economical manner, had commenced his process a short time before the Fair on the grounds of the society, and the result was of the most satisfactory kind. From a mass of straw, corn stalks, weeds, litter, and other refuse matters, he had formed, in the course of a few days, a compost heap of the richest fermented manure, ready for application to the soil or to crops. There is no mistake that the method of M. Bommer will, when properly carried out, fulfill all he promises in the preparation of manure.

The fineness of the weather during the whole of the Fair, contributed in no small degree to the pleasure which seemed to be experienced by the tens of thousands that flocked to the place of exhibition; and the smiles of cloudless skies were reflected from the beaming eyes of the beautiful and the fair, who honored the society and the exhibition by their presence.

The number of gentlemen, farmers and others, from our own and other states, was very great; and all received a most hearty welcome. That noble association, the New-York Institute, sent up a delegation of twelve, headed by that veteran in the great cause of American industry, General Tallmadge. Large and respectable delegations were also present from several of the Agricultural Societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Penn., N. Jersey, Delaware, &c. The agricultural press of other states was also very well represented. From Maine, Mr. Lincoln of the Maine Cultivator, and Mr. Drew of the Plow Boy. From Boston, Mr. Merriam of the Boston Cultivator, and Mr. Cole of the Farmer. From Virginia, Messrs. Bots and Burfoot of the Southern Planter. It was gratifying to witness the presence of so many of the staunch friends of the farmer and the agricultural interests from distant parts of this state, from the neighboring states, and from Canada. Of these, did our limits permit, we should be glad to give a numerous list; but it is needless to particularize; for here the free-born independent tiller of the soil, the horticulturist and gardener, the mechanic and manufacturer, the amateur farmer, the grain grower, and the breeder of improved animals, were all present to interchange their greetings with one another, and freely communicate their opinions, or the rich results of their observation and experience.

On the 27th, the examination and trial of the plows offered for competition took place. Of the great variety on the ground, no less than 30 were entered for trial; the most of them beautiful implements, and finished in the neatest manner. Notwithstanding the ceaseless labor of the committee on this and the two following days, it was found impossible to investigate the respective merits of each, in the time allotted, so as to give a satisfactory decision; and with the unanimous consent of the competitors, they concluded to refer the whole matter back to the society, with the results of their investigations, to be followed up more fully at the next meeting of the society. The committee also recommended that the sums offered in premiums on plows be increased.

Wednesday the 26th, was devoted to an examination, by the several committees, of the several kinds of stock offered for competition and premiums. Mr. Prentice's herd, and particularly the family of Short Horns, from his cow Matilda—thirteen in number, cows and calves—received much attention, as did also Messrs. Corning & Sotham's beautiful and extensive herd of Herefords, from the assembled thousands. The imported bull, "His Grace," brought on the ground by Paschal Morris, Esq. of Chester county, Pennsylvania, was much admired; and added much to the value of the exhibition, as enabling breeders to compare the merits of different families of Short Horns. The same may be said of the beautiful cows, "Rocket," and "Strawberry," exhibited by Mr. Whitney of New-Haven, Connecticut. The Norman horse, Diligence, imported from France, and brought on the ground by Mr. Harris of New-Jersey, was much noticed by the amateurs of good horses; and by most, considered as the proper animal, by a cross of which with the lighter horses of this country, a better breed of farm horses might be produced. The fat cattle offered for premiums, presented a truly magnificent sight. The ox shown by Mr. Rust of Syracuse, the pair by Mr. Godfrey of Geneva, those by Mr. Jones of Oneida, and the Durham cow of Mr. Schuyler of Watervliet were, particularly the first, literally mountains of flesh. Those who have not seen this animal, will have some difficulty in conceiving an ox weighing 4,200 pounds. The show of sheep was very superior, embracing as it did specimens of the best flocks in the state—Long woolled from Messrs. Clift of Putnam, Morrison of Orange, Corning & Sotham, McIntyre, Dunn and others—South Downs from

Messrs. Rotch of Otsego, Waite of Orange, Bement and McIntyre of Albany—Saxons from Messrs. Grove of Hoesick and Hull of New-Lebanon, &c. &c.

At two o'clock on Thursday afternoon the society convened at the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol, the President in the chair, when a large and highly respectable audience, a large part of which was composed of practical farmers, and intelligent agriculturists from all parts of our country, listened with much interest to an address from Governor SEWARD. The address was in the highest degree honorable to the head and heart of the Governor, and was received with marked applause. The thanks of the Society were tendered to his Excellency upon the conclusion of the address, and a committee appointed to request a copy for publication. This able production, the more creditable for the very limited time allowed for its preparation, we have the pleasure of presenting to our readers.

GOV. SEWARD'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The display of animal and vegetable productions, the expositions of culture and the trial of implements of tillage, under the patronage of the New-York State Agricultural Society, are completed; and it only remains to confer the civic prizes which have been so honorably won. Shall scenes so animating though so peaceful, so instructive though so simple, pass without comment?

If our country be a citizen imbued with the philanthropy, and learned in the philosophy of agriculture, eminent in political wisdom and transcendent in eloquence, here are his forum and his theme. Such a citizen you have expected to hear. Let my temerity in assuming the place he has left vacant, and others have declined, find an apology in the gratitude which the abundant kindness of my fellow citizens has inspired.

In that time-worn Tower which tells many a deed of treachery and of tyranny, the British Government exhibits the armor and arms of Kings, Nobles, Knights, Soldiers and Seamen, who have borne the standard of St. George around the circumference of the globe. France, with pride more refined, displays in the galleries of the Louvre, the chefs d'œuvre of her artists with what she yet retains of the productions of the pencil and the chisel of which Napoleon despoiled the nations of Europe. These monuments excite admiration, but they leave generous and grateful sympathies unmoved, while the benevolent mind recognizes in the axe, the plow and the loom, agents of civilization and humanity, and exalts them above all the weapons that ambition and rapine have forged, and even above all the embellishments of social life that arts merely ornamental have ever produced. Nor need we overvalue our agricultural inventions, or bestow exaggerated praise upon their authors. Admitting the inferiority of our schools to the Universities of Europe, and the deficiency of our artisans in learning and experience, we may yet maintain that all scientific acquisitions here, and all inventions, pass immediately to the general use and contribute directly to the general welfare. Such are now our means of diffusing and preserving knowledge, that no really useful invention can either be lost or fail to be employed in every region of our country. Let this festival,

And rurally magnificent,"

be preserved, and the increasing emulation of our yeomanry and mechanics maintained, and the effort will be seen not only in the improvement of Agriculture, but in the amelioration of the character of the people. Thirty years before the revolutionary war, at a celebration in Massachusetts, the Matrons and Maidens of Boston, appeared on the Mall, each industriously plying the busy spinning wheel. Need it then excite surprise that our sister State now exults with the shuttle, and extorts wealth from the floods, the ice and the rocks! The character of a people may be studied in their amusements. The warlike Greeks fixed their epochs on the recurrence of the Olympic games. The husbandmen of Switzerland at stated periods celebrate the introduction of the vine. Well may we then continue exertions in honor of agriculture, which, while they give expression to national rejoicing, promote the welfare of our country, and the good of mankind.

FARMERS OF NEW-YORK:—You do wisely in collecting from every district and every region, the various species of plants, and adopting such as find our soil and climate most congenial; in introducing new branches of culture and mechanic industry; in choosing out of domestic and foreign stock, the animals which propagate most rapidly, with the least expense of subsistence, and yield the largest returns for the husbandman's care; in stimulating invention to the discovery of new principles of tillage, machines and implements, for increasing the fertility of the soil and the productiveness of human labor. But these efforts alone, well conceived and beneficent as they are, do not fulfill the responsibilities of the American Farmer.

Similar exertions, though less effective, have been made by the tillers of the earth in every age, but never enlightened, and in every country, however subjected. The God of nature has given us a territory stretching through fifty degrees of longitude with almost the breadth of the temperate zone, embracing numerous lakes, and traversed by capacious rivers. Every variety of soil north of the tropics, and every mineral resource, with mountain, forest and plain, are abundantly supplied. We stand in relation to this wide territory not unlike the progenitor of our race in regard to the earth over which he received dominion from the Almighty. He has permitted us to learn wisdom from the rugged experience of almost six centuries, and establish a system of government new and peculiar, which, while it effectually secures personal rights and domestic tranquility, does not favor war, and is not adapted to aggression, which chastens avarice, and represses ambition, which favors equality, subdues individual power, and stimulates, strengthens and combines the power of the masses—a system resting on the consent and kept in action only by the agency of the governed. To these advantages is added a social organization which rejects in every form the principles of involuntary or reluctant labor and gradation among the members of the state, and by offering equal rewards, calls forth the equal industry and enterprise of every citizen. These peculiarities of our political and social condition indicate an era in civilization, and inspire a generous confidence that it may be our privilege to open for our race the way to a brighter and better destiny than has yet been attained.

Hitherto, civilized men, enslaved or oppressed, have doubted whether advances from the savage state of existence, was a blessing, and have struggled for liberty as if mere liberty was the end of human achievement. But we have learned that civil liberty is only one of the conditions of human happiness, and is desirable chiefly because it favors that social advancement which is the ever fulfilling destiny of mankind. In every stage of that advancement hitherto, Agricultural improvement has been last, though it should always be first. By Agriculture, nations exist; it supports and clothes mankind; it furnishes the resources for protection and defence, and the means even of moral improvement and intellectual cultivation. Portions of a community, cities, and even states, may exist by exercising the

• The Hon. Daniel Webster was expected to deliver the Address.

mechanic arts, or by going down to the sea in ships, but there must nevertheless be somewhere, some larger Agricultural community to furnish the productions and fabrics indispensable even in such forms of society. The necessary minerals, iron, lead, copper, and others, are beneficial only because they are employed in aid of Agriculture, or in preparing its productions for our use, and even the metals which by consent of mankind are called precious, have no value except as representatives of the fruits of industry. Other interests may rise and fall, and other masses may combine, dissolve and re-combine, and the agricultural mass be scarcely affected, but the whole body politic sympathizes when this interest is depressed and this class suffers.

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,

A breath can make them, as breath has made:

But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,—

When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

It is an obvious responsibility of the American People to restore the natural and proper order of social improvement, by renovating Agriculture—for this is the tendency of our institutions. It is a maxim in other countries that society necessarily consists of two classes—the ruling few and the governed many. The latter are designated under the most liberal forms of government as "the laboring poor;" in the polished countries of the South as "Peasantry," and in the ruder North as "Serfs." Here we know not as a class, Serfs, Peasantry or Poor; and the laboring many constitute society. Whether designedly or not, they who apply to our condition, analogies derived from monarchical or aristocratic States, would mislead us, and the se deceive themselves who expect that our government will operate otherwise than for the security and benefit of the masses. The legislators of our country are its citizens; and since the predominating mass of citizens consist of tillers of the soil, the American Farmer is the American Statesman. The government, therefore, necessarily tends to sustain and promote Agriculture.

In Europe, the cost of land fit for tillage is twice or three times greater than here; the price of labor here is more than double that in Europe. Our land is therefore cultivated imperfectly, and its productions are seldom equal to one-half its capacity. Thus one of our great advantages is counterbalanced by a deficiency of physical force. Notwithstanding our population augments with unprecedented rapidity by domestic increase and immigration—yet such is the demand for labor and service in commercial towns, and in the improvement of roads and rivers, and so attractive are our new settlements in the West, that the deficiency of labor continues the same, and its value, under ordinary circumstances, constantly increases. Immigration, therefore, is an auxiliary to Agriculture. The condition of society in Europe favors emigration. The nations are reposing after long and exhausting wars. The masses increase in disproportion to their territory and subsistence; and although a democratic spirit is abroad, slowly renovating their institutions, there is still a restless desire to participate in our social advantages and enjoy our perfect liberty. But with the sturdy, enterprising and virtuous immigrants, there will also arrive on our shores, the infirm, the indolent and the depraved, while a change of home and country is always liable to be attended by accident and misfortune. These circumstances increase the charges for public charity and justice in our populous cities, and hence their inhabitants often regard immigration as itself a calamity.

But, aside from all questions of humanity—if we compare this incidental misfortune with the addition to the national wealth and strength derived from the one hundred thousand emigrants who annually disperse themselves over the country, and take into consideration the increase of our physical strength by their descendants, we find every principle of political economy sanctioning the policy of our ancestors, which freely opened our ports and offered an asylum to the exiles of every land. Nor need I urge before such an enlightened assembly, that prejudices against emigrants, and apprehensions of danger from their ascension, are as unwise as they are ungenerous. The experience of mankind has proved that mutual intercourse and the most intimate relations between the various branches of the human family are indispensable to the progress of civilization and humanity.

The Agricultural Interest, though the last to suffer, is always slowest in recovering from any national calamity. Associations in other departments deranged, may be renewed. Capital destroyed may be supplied, and masses overborne may recover. But Agriculture, once embarrassed, is with difficulty restored. War, however justifiable or necessary, or however it may stimulate production for a season, is always a national evil, and in its least desolating form is destructive of agricultural prosperity. To cultivate the disposition and the arts of peace, and to guard against domestic disturbance and civil discord, are important therefore, not merely to the improvement, but to the prosperity of Agriculture.

Agriculture can never flourish where its rewards are precarious, or inferior in value to those obtained in other departments of industry. Perpetual care is necessary to diminish the burdens to which it may be subjected. Hence the necessity of an economical conduct of public affairs—of improving those inland communications which serve for the conveyance of agricultural productions to places of exchange and consumption, and of such commercial regulations as secure advantageous markets either at home or abroad. But these considerations are so familiar that they need not be dwelt upon, notwithstanding their acknowledged importance.

The preservation of equality among the people in regard to constitutional and legal rights, and perpetual adherence to the policy which by laws regulating descents, devises, and trusts, prevents the undue accumulation of estates, are indispensable to agricultural prosperity. It is this policy, co-operating with the natural advantages of our position, which has made the Agricultural class here a community of freeholders, in contrast with the systems of other countries, under which lands are cultivated by tenants, the rewards of whose labor pass to the benefit of landlords.

Not only was the "primal curse" of labor universal, but acquiescence in it was wisely made a condition of health, happiness, wisdom, and virtue. This condition, however, implies that equal rewards are allowed to mankind, while equal labor is exacted from them. Whatever institution, then, on any pretext, relieves any portion of a community of the necessity of labor, or withholds its incentives or excludes them from equal competition for its rewards, not only is unequal and unjust, but by diminishing the whole amount of social labor, increases the burdens of those on whom the subsistence of society depends. We are all accustomed to recognize this important truth in the operation of domestic servitude. But every form of unequal legislation, every custom and every prejudice which causes any mass or any portion of a mass to abate their efforts to secure independence and wealth, operates in the same manner, although to a less extent.

While the patrons of Agriculture will keep steadily in view these principles, their most strenuous efforts must be exerted for the diffusion of knowledge. To knowledge we are indebted for whatever of ease or security we enjoy; and the safety and happiness of every civilized community not overborne by foreign oppression, are exactly in proportion to its intellectual cultivation. So also, as a general proposition, individuals prosper and exert influence according to the standard of their attainments. This truth applies also to masses in a community. The Agricultural class here, as well as in every other country, notwithstanding their numbers, enjoy comparatively inadequate compensation and abated influence, because they have a lower standard of education than other classes. There is not, as is

often supposed, a certain amount of knowledge which it is profitable for the farmer to possess, and dangerous to exceed. Learned men sometimes fail in this honorable pursuit, but not in consequence of their acquirements; and the number of such is vastly less than those who fail through ignorance. It is a fact, which, however mortifying, cannot be too freely confessed, or too often published, that an inferior education is held sufficient for those who are destined to the occupation of Agriculture. The standard established for them, is seldom as high as the full course of instruction given in our common schools, and consists in an ability to read, but scarcely with pleasure or advantage, to write without facility or accuracy, and to perform simple processes in the art of numbers. Higher attainments than these are allowed to all other classes. The mechanic and the artisan are at least instructed in the nature and properties of the substances which they use, and in the principles and combinations of the mechanical powers they employ, while each profession jealously guards against the intrusion of any candidate, who, however skillful in his particular mysteries, has not completed a course of scientific or classical learning.

There is no just reason for this discrimination. The domestic, social and civil responsibilities of the farmer, are precisely the same with those of every other citizen, while the political power of his class is irresistible. The preparation of the soil to receive a germ, the culture of the plant, its protection against accidents, and the gathering of its fruit—each of these apparently simple operations, involves principles of science more recondite than do the studies of the learned professions. Every other department of industry has willingly received aid from science. In mechanics, the laws of power and motion are so well understood, that no movements to which human energy was once deemed inadequate, are easy and familiar. The hand is now almost unnecessary in the fabrication of cloths. Animal power is beginning to be dispensed with in locomotion on the land, and the intercourse between nations separated by seas, heretofore so difficult and uncertain, is rendered speedy and regular by the use of steam. But Agriculture is regarded as involving no laws of nature, requiring no aids, and capable of no improvement. Physical power is considered the only suitable agent, and that power is most wastefully expended. Admitting the beneficial effects of the cotton gin, the improved plow, the cultivator, the threshing machine, and other implements which have been instrumental in effecting a slow advancement in agriculture, it must still be confessed that while other arts are more rapidly improving, this, of human arts the first and last, whose cultivation leads to plenty, and is cheered by health and contentment, remains comparatively unimproved and stationary.

But, independently of the aid which mechanical science owes to agriculture, if the principles of economical geology, of agricultural chemistry, and of animal physiology, which have been laid open by Lyeil, by Priestly, by Davy, Liebig, Johnson, and Dana, and our own Buel, were universally known and applied, the productiveness of the soil would be incalculably increased. Regarding the education of the agricultural class, then, only in the light of economy, its importance cannot be overestimated. But this is its least interesting aspect. Education is necessary to elevate the agricultural masses to their just eminence, and to secure their enlightened action in the conduct of government and of the various interests of social life. Praises of Agriculture and acknowledgments of the purity, patriotism, and wisdom, of those who pursue that most peaceful calling, are the never failing themes of all who court their suffrages. Let it be a sad truth, that the interests of Agriculture, and of those who subsist by it, are often considered subordinate, and sometimes injuriously neglected. The avenues to preferment are open to all, but they are seldom traveled by the Farmer. Questions of peace and war, of revenue, of commerce, of currency, of manufactures, of physical improvement, of free and foreign labor, of education, are too often discussed and decided without just consideration of their bearing upon the interests of Agriculture. The reason is obvious. The art of Agriculture is learned by imitation and habit. Those who are destined to that pursuit, are not early instructed in the principles of the government, or its relations to other States, in their own legal rights, their civil duties, the pathology of the human constitution, the nature of the substances with which Agriculture is concerned, or their properties, or the laws regulating their development, or even in the simple art of tracing geometrical lines and calculating their contents, not to speak of the range of physical and exact sciences, history and ethics, classical learning, the philosophy of language and the art of eloquence.

These attainments, though open to all, are reached exclusively by other classes, and the Farmer in mature years, is sent to the Press for political instruction, and to the Clergy he must yield implicit confidence, and must depend upon the Lawyer for the defence of his simple rights, upon the Physician for information whether he is diseased, upon the Professor for explanations of the properties of the soil he cultivates, and upon the Civil Engineer for even the measurement of his acres. When such dependence upon these various classes is established, can it be a matter of surprise that precedence is conceded to them in the various departments of society? Let me not be misunderstood. I deprecate not the influence of the learned classes, and I would promote by every proper means their higher improvement—not would I excite jealousy against them, or in the least diminish the respect or confidence they enjoy—but I desire to see the Agricultural class equally elevated, and for that purpose I would stimulate them to corresponding attainments. This is the true theory of republican institutions. When it is carried into practical and complete operation, and not until then, shall we enjoy a regular, safe, equal, and enlightened administration of civil government.

Your task then, is nothing less than social revolution—a revolution, however, which, like all your pursuits, will be peaceful and beneficial. You aim no blows at the government of the country, or the power, the prosperity, or the influence of any class of its citizens. On the contrary, you will render them all the aid and all the support they need. Nor will you justly encounter the opposition of any class, for all are equally interested with yourselves in the great work you have undertaken, and upon which depend the stability and permanence of our institutions and the hopes of mankind.

The agency required in this great work is already prepared, and awaits your adoption. The primary schools, the voluntary religious establishments, the academic seminaries, and the universities which you require, are already founded, and liberally endowed. In our school district libraries, an auxiliary is furnished, whose efficacy is sufficiently surpassed by the invention of Cadmus, of Faust, or of Socrates. With pride and pleasure I add, that this agent was called into action by a farmer of New-York, James Watson. These libraries, which are placed at almost every angle of our thoroughfares and byways, and contain treasures richer than those the world lamented in the destruction of Alexandria, may be made the vehicles of not merely the literature which adorns, but of the science which elevates, and of that moral and political wisdom which gives beneficent direction to the human mind.

Little remains for you but to guide the rising generation to the improvement of these facilities, nor will that task be difficult. Science, though repulsive to the ignorant, is attractive to the initiated, and its attraction increases just in proportion as truths are presented which are adapted to the comprehension and satisfying to the curiosity of the young mind. In the dark ages, the system of instruction was so contrived, as to present to faculties undeveloped, the deductions of science without their explanation, and record the truths without their illustration. Whatever was simple and easy of apprehension, was thought unworthy to be known, and the philosophy which explains the formation of the

earth, and its perfect adaptation to the subsistence and happiness of our race, was not then conceived. Something of this strange error still remains, but a change has commenced, and we may soon hope to see a system of education which will lead the mind by an easy and natural process, through the truths of external nature, to the mysteries of mind and the study of the Supreme Author.

Let it be your effort to hasten this change, and thus divest knowledge of its repulsive features, to excite the emulation and stimulate the patriotism of the young, by making known to them the attainments of which they are capable, the advantages they may acquire, and the responsibilities they are to assume. The desire for knowledge, once excited, will increase, and will find ways to continue its pursuit. Then the youth destined to agricultural occupations, instead of being employed in perpetual labor, will be allowed to acquire the knowledge which renders those occupations cheerful, dignified, and successful; and parents instead of hoarding their gains to be divided among their offspring, to relieve them from the necessity of enterprise, will devote their wealth freely in bestowing that better patrimony which cannot be lost. Need I point out to such an audience, how this work shall be commenced? Let it be the task of individual effort to awaken the attention of our fellow citizens to the importance of keeping the Common Schools open during a greater portion of every year, of a more careful regard to the qualifications of teachers, of the introduction of the natural sciences into the schools, of allowing the children of the State, at whatever cost, to persevere in the course of education commenced; and above all, of removing every impediment and every prejudice which keeps the future citizen without the pale of the public schools. The State has been munificent to the rising generation. She has not only founded a system of universal instruction, but she has at great cost, explored the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and exposed their mysteries. The benefits of these discoveries, though diffusive, will be experienced in an eminent degree by Agriculture.

You have already wisely employed the agency of association, but the principle is susceptible of more varied and comprehensive application. Be not content with organizing a State Society, and County Associations, by which you excite the efforts of the few who least need improvement; but organize an Agricultural Society in every School District, and thus secure the co-operation of all our citizens. Such Associations, while they would promote agricultural fellowship, and vigorously second efforts immediately tending to the improvement of the art, would apply themselves diligently in exciting an interest in the important subjects which have been discussed, and in circulating treatises upon proper studies, and watching over the interests of education and of agriculture in the Schools, in the primary action of society, and in the Legislative Councils.

But, gentlemen, in whatever direction your efforts may be made, you will encounter difficulties and discouragements. You will be opposed by that contented spirit which regards every improvement as innovation, and which perpetually, though falsely, complains that mankind degenerate, without making an effort to check the progress of error. You will be regarded as visionary, by those who consider skill in acquiring, and success in retaining wealth, as the perfection of human wisdom; but you will remember that such as these seldom bestow their countenance upon the benefactors of mankind, nor does Fortune always distinguish them by her favors. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, died a bankrupt. Christopher Columbus, our most efficient advocate of inland navigation in the last century, was interred by private charity, in the stranger's burying ground. The essays of Jesse Hawley, which demonstrated the feasibility and importance of a continuous canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, were sent forth from a debtor's prison; and De Witt Clinton, whose name is written upon the capital of every column of our social edifice, was indebted to private hospitality for a resting place. It is the same generous and patriotic spirit which animated these philanthropists, and sustained them in their struggles with the prejudices of the age in which they lived, that I desire to invoke in favor of Agriculture. This spirit, wisely directed, cannot fail, for it has been irresistible in every department it has hitherto entered. But let us all remember that the only true way to begin reform, is to find the source of error; and that if we cultivate Man, the improvement of the animal and vegetable kingdoms will surely follow.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

The Governor's address was followed by the reading of the reports of the judges and the award of premiums. These reports were listened to with much attention. They were of high interest; and their examination will not only exhibit the rapid advance of the society since the last year, in the amount and number of premiums, but also in part the great mass of objects on the ground, and the arduous nature of the duties performed by the examining committees. Those who wish to learn the amount of the prizes awarded in each case, are referred to the Cultivator of March, 1842, page 43.

ENTRIES OF STOCK, FOR THE PRIZES.

- CLASS I.—Bulls over Three years old.**
1. By John Johnston, Geneva, "Royal William," Durham, 3 yrs. 3 mos. *Second Premium.*
 2. William Kirby, Guiderland, "Comet," Durham, 3 yrs.
 3. J. H. Coons, Brunswick, "Young Monarch," Durham, 4 yrs.
 4. & 5. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, near Albany, three Durhams—to "Nero," no. 5, 5 yrs. 1 mo. was awarded the *First Premium.*
 7. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Astoria," Durham, 4 yrs. 2 mos. *Third Premium.*
 8. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Clan Albin," Durham and Ayrshire, 3 yrs.
 9. C. Proctor, Bethlehem, "Dale," Durham, 5 yrs.
 10. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, "Lenox," Durham, 3 yrs.
 11. Thos. Hillhouse, Watervliet, "Ajax," Durham, 10 yrs.
 12. W. P. Van Rensselaer, Greenbush, a Durham, 5 yrs.
 13. V. Van Wie, a Durham, 3 yrs.
 14. J. Ives, Bridgewater, a Durham and Holderness, 4 yrs.
 15. J. W. Russell, "Oscola," Durham, 3 yrs. 3 mos.
 16. John Sloop, Bethlehem, "Young Copson," 4 yrs.
 17. J. V. B. Teller, Greenbush, "Diamond Hill Comet," Dur.
 18. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, a Durham, 3 yrs. *Diploma.*
 19. J. B. Nott, Guiderland, "Norman," Durham & native, 3 yrs.
 20. S. Schermerhorn, Schenectady, a Durham, 4 yrs.
 21. M. Bullock, New Scotland, "Mexico," Durham, 4 yrs.

- CLASS II.—Two Years Old Bulls.**
1. By James Percy, Hoosick, a Durham, 2 yrs. 6 mos.
 2. Corning & Sotham, Albany, "Sir George," Hereford, 2 yrs.
 3. George Clark, West Springfield, "Major," Hereford, 2 yrs. 5 mos. *Second Premium.*
 4. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Fairfax," Durham, 2 yrs. 4 mos. *First Premium.*
 5. & 6. John Sampson, Troy, Durhams. *Diploma.*
 7. George Vail, Troy, "Duke of Wellington," Durham, 2 yrs. 11 mos. *Third Premium.*
 8. A. Van Bergen, Coxsackie, "Wallace," Ayrshire, 2 yrs. 9 mos.
 9. Wm. Russell, Bethlehem, a Durham, 2 yrs.
 10. J. McCarty, Coeymans, a Durham, 2 yrs. 5 mos.
 11. N. C. Sweet, Clifton Park, a Durham, 2 yrs. 2 mos.

CLASS III.—Yearling Bulls.

1. By James Percy, Hoosick, a Durham, 1 yr. 6 mos.
2. & 3. Harman Bussing, Bethlehem, Durham & Devon.
4. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Dangerous," Hereford, 1 yr. 7 mos.
- 5, 6, 7 & 8. Corning & Sotham, Albany, four Herefords.
9. Henry Adams, Bethlehem, a Durham, 1 yr. 4 mos.
10. B. A. Hall, New Lebanon, ———— 1 yr.
- 11, 12 & 13. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, three Durhams—to "Rockingham," no. 11, *First Premium*—to "White Prince," no. 12, *Third Premium.*
14. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, a Durham, 1 yr.
15. G. Vail, Troy, "Meteor," Durham, 1 yr. 2 mos. *Diploma.*
16. E. C. Delavan, Ballston Centre, "Leopard," Durham, 1 yr. 8 mos. *Second Premium.*
17. Henry Holland, West Milton, a Durham, 1 yr. 4 mos.

CLASS IV.—Bull Calves.

- 1 & 2. By J. W. Canfield, Schodack, Durhams.
3. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Mars," Durham.
- 4 & 5. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, Durhams—to "Cato," no. 5, *First Premium.*
6. Isaac Lovejoy, Greenbush, a grade Durham, calved Mar. 15.
7. Joseph Hill, Geneva.
8. Corning & Sotham, Albany, "Young Trojan," Hereford.
9. J. P. Noxon, Stillwater, 4 months old.
10. J. H. Coons, Brunswick, "Warrior," Durham, calved Ap. 23.
11. B. A. Hall, New Lebanon.
- 12 & 13. S. Van Rensselaer, Albany, Durhams.
- 14 & 15. Thos. Hillhouse, Watervliet, Durhams.
16. J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, "Damon," Durham. *Diploma.*
17. J. Ives, Bridgewater, a Durham & Holderness, calved July 8.
18. Arthur Foster, Albany, a Durham and Native, 4 mos.
19. George Vail, Troy, a Durham, calved Mar. 30. *Diploma.*
20. N. C. Sweet, Clifton Park, a Durham, calved April 4. *Second Premium.*

Report of Judges on Classes I, II, III, and IV.

The Committee appointed to judge on Classes I, II, III, and IV, beg leave to report that they have unanimously awarded the Premiums as follows:

- Class I**—1st, to No. 5, Mr. Prentice's Nero.
2d, to No. 1, Mr. Johnston's Royal William.
3d, to No. 7, Mr. Bement's Astoria.
4th, to No. 15, D. D. Campbell's Durham bull.
- Class II**—1st, to No. 4, Mr. Prentice's Fairfax.
2d, to No. 3, Mr. Clark's Major.
3d, to No. 7, Mr. Vail's Wellington.
4th, to No. 5, Mr. Sampson's No. 5.
- Class III**—1st, to No. 11, Mr. Van Rensselaer's Rockingham.
2d, to No. 16, Mr. Delavan's Leopard.
3d, to No. 12, Mr. Van Rensselaer's White Prince.
4th, to No. 15, Mr. Vail's Meteor.
- Class IV**—1st, to No. 5, Mr. Prentice's Cato.
2d, to No. 20, Mr. Sweet's.
3d, to No. 10, Mr. Vail's.
4th, to No. 16, Mr. Sherwood's Damon.

The Committee cannot close their Report, without remarking upon the very creditable display of stock brought before them, and which reflects much credit upon the farmers of the state.

ADAM FERGUSON, Watertown, U. C.
PAUL LATHROP, So. Hadley, Mass.
HENRY WHITNEY, New-Haven, Ct.
J. O. CHOLDS, New-York.

CLASS V.—Cows, 3 years old and upwards.

1. By C. Proctor, Bethlehem, "Flower," Durham, 4 yrs.
2. M. Carly, Greenbush, "Leonora," Durham, 10 yrs.
3. J. H. Coons, Brunswick, "Young Princess," Durham, 14 yrs.
4. H. D. Grove, Hoosick, a Durham and Devon, 3 yrs. 8 mos.
- 5 to 8. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, two Durhams, 1 Durham and Ayrshire, and one Ayrshire.
- 9 to 21. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, 12 Durhams and one Hereford—to "Daisy," no. 13, *Second Premium.*
- 22 to 34. Corning & Sotham, Albany, 12 Herefords, and one Durham and Hereford—to "Matchless," no. 22, *Extra Premium* of \$15—to "Marta," no. 24, *Extra Premium* of \$15—to "Marta," no. 31, *Diploma.*
- 35 to 40. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, six Durhams.
41. J. B. Dill, Auburn, "Gazelle," Durham. *Third Premium.*
- 42 to 45. J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, four Durhams—to "Stella," no. 42, *First Premium*—to "Pansey," no. 45, *Diploma.*
- 46 to 60. Thos. Hillhouse, Watervliet, five Durhams.
51. John Sampson, Troy, a Durham, 5 yrs. 6 mos.
53. Martin Malany, Utica, a Durham, 4 yrs.
- 54 & 55. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, Durhams.
56. George Vail, Troy, "Queen," Durham, 4 yrs.
57. A. Van Bergen, Coxsackie, "Jessie," Ayrshire, 5 yrs.
- 58 & 59. J. H. Bullock, Bethlehem, Durhams.
60. David Russell, Bethlehem, a Durham, 7 yrs. 5 mos.
61. J. H. Bullock, Bethlehem, a Durham, 7 yrs.
62. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, a Durham, 3 yrs.
63. M. Wood, Albany, a Durham, 5 yrs. 6 mos.

CLASS VI.—Two Years Old Heifers.

2. By H. D. Grove, Hoosick, a Durham and Devon, 2 yrs. 3 mos.
- 3 & 4. Corning & Sotham, Albany, "Matilda," 2 yrs. 4 mos., and "Flora," 2 yrs. 6 mos. Herefords.
5. Michael Carly, Greenbush, "Narcissa," Durham.
6. J. H. Coons, Brunswick, "Snow Drop," Durham.
- 7, 8 & 9. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Sally," 2 yrs. 6 mos. *Second Premium.* "Louisa," 2 yrs. 8 mos., "Caroline," 2 yrs. 6 mos. *Third Premium.* Durhams.
- 10, 11, 12 & 13. Christopher Proctor, Bethlehem, Durhams.
- 14, 15 & 16. Thos. Hillhouse, Watervliet, Durhams.
17. J. B. Dill, Auburn, "Hebe," Durham. *First Premium.*
18. J. H. Bullock, Bethlehem, Durham.

CLASS VII.—Yearling Heifers.

- 1, 2 & 3. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Meg Merrilies," 1 yr. 8 mos., (in milk,) Durham and Ayrshire—"Gazelle," and "Eudora," Durhams.
- 4 & 5. Corning & Sotham, Albany, "Adelaide," and "Princess," Herefords.
- 6, 7, 8 & 9. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, "Charlotte," 1 yr. 10 mos. *Second Premium.* "Cora," "Dora," and "Jenny," Durhams.
10. Michael Carly, Greenbush, a Durham.
11. Henry Adams, Bethlehem, a Durham.
12. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, "Lilac," Durham.
13. J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, "Norna," Durham. *First Prem.*
14. Samuel Robbins, Camillus, "Iris," Durham.
15. George Vail, Troy, "Victoria," Durham.

CLASS VIII.—Heifer Calves.

1. By J. M. Sherwood, Auburn, Durham.
- 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, Durhams.
- 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12. E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope, Durhams—to "Neil," no. 10, calved Jun. 12, 1842, was awarded the *First Premium*—to "Duchess," no. 12, calved May 11, the *Second Premium.*
- 13, 14, 15 & 16. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Herefords.
- 17 & 18. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Albany, Durhams.
- 19, 20 & 21. Thos. Hillhouse, Watervliet, Durhams.
22. George Vail, Troy, Durham, calved April 11. *Diploma.*
- 23 & 24. J. B. Nott, Guiderland, a Durham and Native.

The report of the judges on Classes V, VI, VII, and VIII, is not in our possession. It will be given hereafter.

CLASS IX.—Grade Cows.
1. By Jesse Buel, Albany, Devon cross. *Second Premium.*
2. Jesse Ives, Bridgewater, Durham and Holderness.
3 & 4. Not present.

5. Arthur Foster, Albany, Durham cross.
6. G. W. Risley, New Hartford, Durham cross. *First Premium.*
CLASS X.—Grade Two Years Old Heifers.
By Francis Lansing, Watervliet.

2. S. S. Fowler, Greenbush. *First Premium.*
3. L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet. *Second Premium.*
4, 5, 6 & 7. Arthur Foster, Albany.

CLASS XI.—Grade Yearling Heifers.
1. By C. N. Bennett, Three Hills Farm, "Cream Pot," Durham cross. *First Premium.*
2. John Lossing, Albany, Durham cross.
3 & 4. Arthur Foster, Albany, Durham cross.

Report of Judges on Grade Cattle.

The Committee appointed to examine Grade Cattle, in Classes IX, X, and XI, beg leave to report,—
That the competition on this occasion, has been extremely limited, both as to the number of Cattle, and the variety of the crosses. No specimen of a cross between the Native stock and the Devon, or Hereford, or Ayrshire, has been presented; and the crosses of the Durham are much less numerous than might have been expected. This is much to be regretted. Nothing but experiments on all the breeds now imported, will enable us to ascertain their relative value in crossing, and it is obvious that the result of these experiments must be made known in the most public manner, in order to be widely useful.

The committee regard public exhibitions of this kind, eminently calculated to diffuse such information, and they conceive that in neglecting them, the breeder neglects as well his own, as the interest of the public.

They have selected No. 7, (Mr. Risley's cow,) of Class IX, No. 2, (Mr. Fowler's 2 year old heifer,) of Class X, and No. 1, (Mr. Bennett's Cream Pot,) of Class XI, as entitled each to the first premium of their respective classes. They have also assigned to No. 1, (Mr. Buel's Cow,) in Class IX, and No. 3, (Mr. Schuyler's heifer,) in Class X, the second premium in their respective classes.

JAMES NEILSON,
G. V. SACKETT,
JOHN JOHNSON.

CLASS XII.—Native Cows.

1. By John Taylor, Albany.
2. E. Chesebro, Guiderland Centre, "Rose." *Second Premium.*
CLASS XIII.—Native Two Years Old Heifers.

1. By L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet.
CLASS XIV.—Native Yearling Heifers.
1. By L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet, (in milk.) *Second Premium.*
2. E. Chesebro, Guiderland Centre, "Cherry."

CLASS XV.—Dairy Cows.
1. By E. Chesebro, Guiderland Centre, 9 yrs. old. *Diploma.*
Report of Judges on Native Stock and Dairy Cows.

The Committee on Classes XII, XIII, XIV, and XV, Report,—
On Class XII, Cows, Native breed,—Only one was presented for competition, being a red Cow, called Rose, 9 years old, belonging to E. Chesebro, of Guiderland, Albany co.; to which we award the second premium of \$5.

Class XIII, Native Heifers, between 2 and 3 years.—But two were presented, neither of which, in our opinion, is entitled to a premium.

Class XIV, Native Heifers between 1 and 2 years.—But one was presented for competition, being a red, with white face, 16 months old, and had a calf four weeks since, belonging to L. V. V. Schuyler, of Watervliet, Albany co.; to which we award the second premium of \$5.

Class XV, Dairy Cows of any breed.—But one was presented for competition, agreeably to the terms and restrictions set forth in the prize list, and which is the native cow mentioned in Class XII, and which made 37 lbs. butter in 30 successive days, and to which we award, under this class, a Diploma.

The committee add, that it is very much to be regretted that the owners of Native stock have not presented them for exhibition and competition, and we are compelled to believe, that the great and splendid display of Blooded Cattle, has been the cause of their not being produced; and we trust that at the next Annual Fair and Exhibition, this defect will be amply supplied, not only from the vicinity, but from more remote parts, where we are well assured they do exist of very superior qualities, and in large numbers; and without any disparagement to the splendid Blooded Cattle, will be found, if equal care shall be bestowed upon their selections and breeding, they will merit to be and peculiarly reward their owners in an eminent degree.

SAMUEL JACQUES,
WATSON NEWBOLD,
HENRY BURRELL,
TYLER FOUNTAIN,
J. W. REQUA.

Albany, Sept. 29, 1842.

WORKING OXEN.

1. By Winthrop Phelps, Chatham, Devon and Holderness. *First Premium.*
2. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Durham and Devon, 8 yrs.
3. Jacob L. Ten Eyck, Bethlehem, 6 yrs. *Diploma.*
4. Daniel Haywood, Chatham, 6 yrs.

5. Henry Adams, Bethlehem, Devon, 6 yrs. *Fourth Premium.*
6. Benjamin Aikin, Greenbush, crosses, 5 yrs. *Second Premium.*
7. E. H. Ireland, Watervliet, native twins, 6 yrs.
8. Jacob Pachman, Schoharie, 6 yrs.
9. Wm. N. Sill, Bethlehem, 4 yrs. *Third Premium.*
10. H. G. Ten Eyck, Bethlehem, 5 yrs.

Report of Judges on Working Oxen.

The Committee on Working Oxen, and Three Year Old Steers, consisting of Messrs. Colt, of Pittsfield, Mass., Wadsworth, of Durham, Conn., Cross, of Shaftsbury, Vt., Fuller, of Skaneateles, and Haswell, of Hoosick 4 Corners, New-York, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully report,—
That the number of working Oxen upon the ground, were nine yoke, well matched and unusually well trained; there were but few among them that did not carry marked proofs that they came from a land of peace and plenty, and were strangers to Pharaoh's lean kine. We cannot but express our gratification at their grand display; it was with difficulty the committee could decide between the merits of the competitors, which is an evidence of an improvement in this department; and we think by judicious crossing with stocks adapted to the rich grazings of New-York, that it will not only be said that its blooded stock stand among the first in our country, but also with its present means of crossing, that the working Oxen may stand first.

Your committee have carefully examined all the animals belonging to their province, and have endeavored to do strict and impartial justice to all the applicants, not knowing to whom they belonged until the awards were made, and give the premiums as follows:

For the best yoke of Working Oxen, No. 1, four years old of the Devon and Native cross, to W. Phelps, of Chatham, \$20.
For the 2d best yoke, No. 6, five years old, of the Devon and Durham cross, to Benj. Aikin, of Greenbush, \$12.
For the 3d best yoke, No. 9, four years old, of the Devon and Durham cross, to William N. Sill, of Bethlehem, \$8.
For the 4th best yoke, No. 5, six years old, of the Devon and Native cross, to Henry Adams, of Bethlehem, \$5.
For the 5th best yoke, No. 3, six years old, of the Native breed, to Jacob L. Ten Eyck, of Bethlehem, the Society's Diploma.

The committee regret to say, that there were no three year old Steers entered for examination. All of which is respectfully submitted.
ROBERT COLT, Chairman.

PREMIUMS TO BREEDERS.

To E. P. Prentice, breeder of best Bull in Class I, \$10.
To Francis Rotch, breeder of best Cow in Class V, \$10.
To Henry S. Randall, breeder of best Heifer in Class VI, \$10.

FAT CATTLE.

1. By L. V. V. Schuyler, Watervliet, cow "Cherry," Durham, 7 yrs.
2. E. P. Prentice, Mt Hope, steer "Proctor," Durham, 2 yrs. 5 mos.
3 & 4. Chas. Godfrey, Geneva, oxen. *Second and Third Premium.*
5 & 6. Jesse Ives, Bridgewater, oxen, 7 yrs.
7. Edmund Terry, Marshall, an ox, 6 yrs.
8. T. E. Jones, Utica, a native ox, 6 yrs. *Diploma.*
9. E. P. Prentice, Mt Hope, cow "Susan," Durham, 13 yrs.
10. D. D. Campbell, Schenectady, Durham steer.
11. A. R. & D. Hunter, Watervliet, native ox, 7 yrs.
12. P. N. Rust, Syracuse. *First Premium.*

FAT SHEEP.

1. By F. M. Rotch, Butternuts, South Down wether. *First Premium.*
2 & 3. J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, Cotswold and South Downs. *Second Premium and Diploma.*

Report of Judges on Fat Cattle and Fat Sheep.

The Committee on Fat Cattle and Sheep, report,—
That the first premium is awarded to P. N. Rust, of Syracuse, Onondaga co., for the fattest Ox. The second premium is awarded to Mr. C. Godfrey, of Geneva, for the second best Ox; and the third Premium is likewise awarded to Mr. Godfrey, for the third best Ox; and the diploma to Mr. T. E. Jones, of Utica, Oneida co., for the fourth best Ox.

The Committee have awarded the first premium to Francis Rotch, of Butternuts, Otsego co., for the fattest wether Sheep. The second to Mr. John M. D. McIntyre, of Albany, for the second best wether, and also the diploma for the third best.

PHILIP H. FINK,
CHARLES BROOM,
THOS. KIRKPATRICK,
JAS. J. CURTISS.

Albany, Sept. 28, 1842.

The following Certificates show the manner and the quantity of food, with which they have been fed, and the cost:

The "Syracusan," owned by P. N. Rust, of Syracuse, Onondaga co., is 8 years old. He has been fed 19 months last past, on corn meal, from 12 to 16 quarts per day, and in the winter season about half a bushel Ruta Bagas or Potatoes a day. During summer months, has been fed about four quarts oil meal per day, in addition to his corn meal. Corn worth 37 1/2 cts. per bushel, say hay per week, 25 cts., roots 50 cents.

P. N. RUST.

C. Godfrey, of Geneva, fed his Cattle, as follows: On 12 to 14 quarts of corn and pea meal per day, during the year; the meal worth 60 cents per bushel. In summer, on grass. In winter, on hay.

T. E. Jones' Ox. The Ox has been fed fifteen months; the first five months, half bushel potatoes, and 6 quarts shorts, per day—ten months, half bushel potatoes, and 6 quarts meal, per day. Hay per week, 25 cts.; Potatoes, 20 cts. per bushel; Shorts, 20 cts. do.; Meal, 50 cts. do.

T. E. JONES.

Mr. Rotch received his South Down Wether from England, in October, 1841. Through that winter, the sheep was fed as well as possible, with hay, potatoes, oats, and oil cake, having suffered from the voyage. On the 1st of May, his feed was gradually reduced, so that by the 10th of May, he was turned out to grass only, and has had nothing but salt from that time till he was put into the wagon, and traveled 80 miles to Albany.

FRANCIS ROTCH.

The two wethers I entered as Fat Sheep, are grass fed through the past summer, and through the previous winter fed only on clover hay and turneps; no grain whatever having been fed to them.

J. M. D. MCINTYRE.

STALLIONS.

1. By M. Moore, Johnstown, "American Eagle," 13 yrs.
2. John M. Fondary, Troy, 7 yrs.
3. E. Long & Son, Cambridge, "Eclipse." *First Premium.*
4. E. Long & Son, Cambridge, "Sir Henry." *Sec'd Premium.*
5. E. Long & Son, Cambridge, "Magnum." *Diploma.*
6. J. H. Cole & Co., Claverack, "Othello."
7. S. R. Garrett, Ballston, 13 yrs.
8. Daniel McKimney, Minaville, "Sir Henry." *Third Premium.*
9. Henry C. Southwick, Albany, "Sir Henry," 10 yrs.
10. Joel Falkner, Glenn.
11. D. H. Campbell, Schenectady, "Irishman," 4 yrs.
12. H. H. Wadsworth, Pittsford, "Brutus," 8 yrs.
13, 14 & 15. Calvin Morse, Lansingburgh, "Young European," 8 yrs.; 14 and 15, 4 yrs.

BREEDING MARES.

1 & 2. By E. Long & Son, Cambridge.
3. George Mark, Watervliet, 13 yrs.
4. H. R. McCarthy, Minaville, 7 yrs.
5. E. H. Ireland, Watervliet, "Betsy Baker," 6 yrs.
6. Isaac Haswell, Watervliet, 20 yrs.
7. Henry C. Southwick, Albany, 5 yrs.
8. J. McCarty, Coeymans, 10 yrs.
9. R. Fox, Albany, 5 yrs. 6 mos.
10. E. Lake, South Westerlo, 12 yrs.

THREE YEARS OLD STALLIONS.

1. By Corning & Sotham, Albany, "Sampson," 3 yrs. 4 mos. English Cart Horse.
2. John D. Leonard, Bethlehem, "Young Florizelle," 3 yrs.
3. M. Malany, Utica, "Arabia," 3 yrs. 4 mos.
4. Calvin Morse, Lansingburgh.

THREE YEARS OLD MARES.

1. By Jacob Pachman, Schoharie.
By A. Donnan, Princeton, a two year old colt.

MATCHED HORSES.

1. By E. P. Prentice, Mount Hope.
2. O. Wiswall, Hudson.
3. Peter F. Mesick, Ghent. *Third Premium.*
4. Edwin McKie, Cambridge.
5 & 6. A. T. Dunham, Watervliet.
7. Joel Falkner, Glenn.
8. Edward Brinkerhoff, Albany. *First Premium.*
9. A. D. Patchin, Albany.
10. Robert Johnson, Florida. *Second Premium.*
11. Calvin Morse, Lansingburgh.

Report of Judges on Horses.

The Committee on Horses, beg leave to report that they have awarded the following premiums:

For Stallions over 4 years old.
1st premium of \$20, to Mr. Long's chestnut horse Eclipse.
2d premium of \$12, to Mr. Long's sorrel horse Sir Henry.
3d premium of \$8, to Mr. McKimney's chestnut horse Sir Henry.
And a Diploma to Mr. Long's dapple bay horse Magnum, as 4th best.

For Stallions three years old.

The committee regret that but two were shown, and that, un-

der the rule laid down by the Society, they did not feel authorized to award a premium to either.

They have likewise to regret that in the first class of brood mares and colts, nothing was shown, which in their opinion, merited the premiums offered by this Society.

In the second class of 3 year old Brood mares, there was but one mare offered; there being no competition, no premium could be awarded.

For Matched Horses.

1st premium of \$15 to Mr. Brinkerhoff's pair of bay horses.
2d premium of \$10 to Mr. Johnson's pair of black horses.
3d premium of \$5 to Mr. Mesick's pair of bay horses.

The Committee are of opinion that the style of horse contemplated by the Society, as the "horse of all work," has not been exactly represented by any of the horses offered for competition. They have endeavored to the best of their judgment, to award the premiums to such horses as approached the nearest to the required model.

EDWARD HARRIS,
J. M. SHERWOOD,
W. T. PORTER.

I agree with the committee in the foregoing report, except as to breeding Mares and Colts. I think the mare Clie, and the colt by her side, entered by E. Long, of Cambridge, entitled to the first premium offered by the Society.

L. CHANDLER BALL.

FOREIGN STOCK.

The Committee on Foreign Stock, would respectfully report: They have had the pleasure of examining a grey four year old Norman Stallion, presented by Mr. Edward Harris, of Moorestown, N. Jersey, and imported by that gentleman from France. This horse belongs to the breed used for the diligence, or stage coach, in France, and although not decidedly fleet, they are remarkable for their bottom and endurance. It may indeed, be well doubted whether any other variety of horses would drag those cumbersome vehicles so great distances in a given time. Like their descendants, the Canadian horses, they are easily kept, will feed on the coarsest materials, and are remarkable for their freedom from disease, and their iron hardihood and endurance under all circumstances.

Your committee consider Mr. Harris' horse one of unusual substance and symmetry, for the breed. The shoulder lies well back, the back is short, the whole conformation betraying immense strength. He has a great length and substance of forearm, and the limb below the knee is clean and short, for the character of the breed. He also displayed free and spirited action. Your committee cannot but believe that in its pure state, this variety of horses would prove one of the most valuable for heavy draft; and there is little doubt that crossed with the light mares of our country, would produce a peculiarly hardy and active race of horses, fit for the road or the plow.

The society were most obliged to HENRY WHITNEY, Esq. of New Haven, Conn., for the opportunity afforded them of seeing specimens of his fine Short Horn stock, his valuable imported bull "Rocket," by "Norfolk," out of "Carnation," bred by Mr. Hargrave, in England, and his red roan cow "Strawberry," an animal that attracted much attention for her substance, and general good appearance. More it would not become us to say, as she is engaged in a sweepstakes. His beautiful heifer "Cornelia," we understand to be also in a sweepstakes, and therefore feel it necessary to abstain from comment.

Your committee further had the gratification of viewing a fine specimen of the Duke of Leed's stock, in the imported bull "His Grace," brought on the ground by PASCHAL MORRIS, Esq. of Allerton, Chester co. Pa. This animal was by "Anthony," out of "Vinea," shewy Mr. Whittaker's Frederick, &c. "His Grace" is an animal of great substance, and much excellence. He was selected, as we are informed, by Mr. Whittaker, in England, and sent over to this country in 1838.

Your committee trust that the foreign stock exhibited on this occasion, was overlooked by them—if so, the immense concourse of men and animals on the ground, and the confusion necessarily attending such a scene, must serve as their apology. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
FRANCIS ROTCH,
GEORGE J. PUMPELLY.

LONG WOOLLED SHEEP.—BUCKS.

1 & 2. By J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, Cotswolds, 3 and 4 yrs. *Second Premium.*
3. C. M. Hall, Greenbush, Bakewell.
4, 5, 6 & 7. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Cotswolds, 3 yrs.
8. Thomas Dunn, Albany, Cotswold, 3 yrs. *First Premium.*
9. Thomas Dunn, Albany, 2 Leicesters, 2 yrs.
10. L. D. Clift, Somers, Cotswold, 3 yrs. *Diploma.*
11. J. H. Bullock, Bethlehem, Cotswold, 1 yr.
12. George Mark, Watervliet, Leicester, 4 yrs.
13. Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery, Bakewell, 4 yrs.
14. T. A. Brayton, Bethlehem, 2 Cotswolds, 3 yrs.
15. T. A. Brayton, Bethlehem, 1 Bakewell, 2 yrs.
16 & 17. E. C. Delavan, Ballston Centre, Cotswolds. *Third Premium.*

BUCK LAMBS.

1. By J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, 3 Cotswolds.
2. Corning & Sotham, Albany, 2 Cotswolds.
3. Ezra Chesebro, Fleming, 4 lambs, 6 mos.
4. L. D. Clift, Somers, 7 yearlings, Lincoln and Cotswold.
5. L. D. Clift, 1 yearling, Lincoln.
6. Henry Holland, West Milton, 1 Leicester, 6 mos.

PENS OF 3 EWES.

1. By J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, Cotswolds, 2 yrs. *Diploma.*
2. C. M. Hall, Greenbush, Bakewells.
3. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Leicesters. *First Premium.*
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9. Corning & Sotham, Cotswolds, 2 yrs.
10 & 11. Thomas Dunn, Albany, Leicesters. *Third Premium.*
12. L. D. Clift, Somers, 2 Lincolns and 1 Dishley. *Sec'd Premium.*
13 & 14. J. H. Bullock, Bethlehem, Cotswolds.
15. Ham. Morrison, Montgomery, Bakewells.

1. By J. M. D. McIntyre, Albany, 3 Cotswolds.
2. Corning & Sotham, Albany, 2 Cotswolds.
3. L. D. Clift, Somers, 2 lambs.

Report of Judges on Long Woolled Sheep.

The Committee upon Long Woolled Sheep, Class No. I, have carefully examined the several specimens of this useful animal, which have been submitted to their inspection. Where the claims of individuals in some instances are so nearly balanced, it is difficult to do exact justice. The committee, exercising their best judgment, and having regard to the purpose which mainly recommends this class to the attention of farmers near our large towns, namely, the value of the carcass for the table, have endeavored to award the premiums with a fair discrimination, which shall command the approbation of the parties immediately interested.

The Committee award the premium for the best buck to Thos. Dunn, of Albany.

The premium for the second best buck to J. M. D. McIntyre, of Albany.

The premium for the third best buck to E. C. Delavan, of Ballston.

The premium for the fourth best buck to L. D. Clift, of Putnam county.

The committee award the premium for the best pen of three ewes, to Messrs. Corning & Sotham, of Albany.

The premium for the second best pen of three ewes, to L. D. Clift, of Putnam county.

The premium for the third best pen of three ewes, to Thomas Dunn, of Albany.

The premium for the fourth best pen of three ewes, to J. McD. Intyre, of Albany.

The number and excellence of the animals submitted to the inspection of the committee, cause regret at the limited number of premiums at their discretion. They would particularly notice a pen of three ewes, belonging to H. Morrison, of Orange county, and a pen of twenty-three beautiful lambs, belonging to Messrs. Corning & Sotham, which commanded their admiration as choice specimens of this class of sheep, which is now attracting public attention, and for the introduction of which from abroad, the country is indebted to the liberal enterprise of several gentlemen, distinguished for their zeal in promoting the interests of agriculture.

EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE,
E. KIRBY,
CHESTER MOSES,
F. M. ROTCH

Albany, Sept. 29, 1842.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.—BUCKS.

1 & 2. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, South Downs, yearlings.

3 & 4. F. M. Rotch, Butternuts, South Downs. *Sec'd Prem.*

5. J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, South Downs, 2 yrs. *First Prem.*

6. J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, South Downs, yearling.

7. L. D. Clift, Somers.

8. S. Waite, Montgomery, 6 South Downs. *Third Premium and Diploma.*

BUCK LAMBS.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, 3 South Downs.

2. J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, 3 South Downs.

PENS OF 3 EWES.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, South Downs. *Diploma.*

2. J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, South Downs. *Second Premium.*

3. S. Waite, Montgomery, South Downs. *Third Premium.*

4. F. M. Rotch, Butternuts, South Downs. *First Premium.*

EWES.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, 3 South Downs.

2. J. M'D. McIntyre, Albany, 3 South Downs.

Report of Judges on Middle Wooleed Sheep.

The Committee on Middle Wooleed Sheep, would respectfully report—

That the Sheep offered for their inspection, were, with one exception, all South Downs, and in these the competition was very close; so much so that it was with considerable difficulty that the committee decided upon the comparative merits of the sheep belonging to Messrs. Rotch and McIntyre. But after mature deliberation, the committee have awarded the first prize on middle wooleed Bucks, to J. M'D. McIntyre, of Albany; the second to F. M. Rotch, of Butternuts; the third, and Diploma, to S. Waite, of Montgomery.

The committee have also awarded the first prize on middle wooleed Ewes, to F. M. Rotch, of Otsego; the second to J. M'D. McIntyre, of Albany; the third to S. Waite, of Montgomery; the Diploma to C. N. Bement, of Albany.

E. MARKS,
S. W. JEWETT,
D. S. GURTISS.

FINE WOOLED SHEEP.—BUCKS.

1. By H. D. Grove, Hoosick, Saxony, 3 yrs. *Second Premium.*

2. H. D. Grove, Hoosick, Saxony, 2 yrs.

3. H. D. Grove, Hoosick, Saxony, 1 yr.

4. C. W. Hull, New Lebanon, Saxony, 4 yrs. *First Premium.*

5. John Mott, Mechanicsville, Saxony, 5 yrs. *Third Premium.*

PENS OF 3 EWES.

1, 2, 3 & 4. By H. D. Grove, Hoosick, Saxony. *First and Second Premiums.*

6. C. W. Hull, New Lebanon, Saxony, yearlings. *Diploma.*

Report of Judges on Fine Wooleed Sheep.

Report of the Committee on Fine Wooleed Sheep, Class No. III.

We the subscribers, the Committee appointed to examine the Fine Wooleed Sheep exhibited for premiums, beg leave to report—

That the number of animals of that description, that were presented for exhibition, was small—nothing in number to what we were entitled to expect, considering that Albany is the center around which it is thought there are large and valuable flocks of that useful animal. In the state of New-York, there are probably as numerous, and as fine wooleed sheep, as there are in any state in the Union. Some patriotic and spirited gentlemen, early entered into that branch of Agriculture, and it has been pursued from that period until this time, by a large number of our best farmers, with the best spirit and more or less success.

It is a branch of agriculture that will keep pace with the increasing wealth of our people, and the capacity of our manufacturers to make a good article from the raw material. From the ingenuity of the American people, we have every reason to believe that in the manufacture of fine cloth, the time will soon come, that for cheapness, strength, and finish, their cloth will compete with that of any people in Europe.

We report that Charles W. Hull, of New Lebanon, Columbia co., is entitled to \$10, the first premium, for the exhibition of the best Saxony Buck.

That Henry D. Grove, of Rensselaer County, is entitled to \$8, the second premium, for the exhibition of the second best Saxony Buck.

That John Mott, of Mechanicsville, Saratoga co., is entitled to \$5, the third premium, for the exhibition of a fine wooleed Merino Buck. The committee would wish to draw public attention to this class of fine wooleed sheep, which have recently been neglected for the finer but not more profitable Saxony, from the fact that the Merino shear much the heaviest fleece, which in quality and price is but little inferior to their competitor, the Saxony, but in amount of money realized from the same number of fleeces, exceeds them. The fleece from the buck to which the last premium has been awarded, and which was exhibited with the animal, for instance, weighed 9½ lbs. and was of fair quality as to fineness.

The committee award \$10, to Henry D. Grove, of Rensselaer, for the best pen of Ewes, and to the same person, \$8, for the second best pen; and to Charles W. Hull, of Lebanon, Columbia co., a Diploma for the fourth best pen. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. P. BEEKMAN, of Columbia,
E. C. DELAYAN, of Saratoga,
S. D. COLT, of Pittsfield, Mass.

Albany, Sept. 29, 1842.

BOARS OVER 10 MONTHS.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm. *Diploma.*

2. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, Neapolitan, 1 yr.

3. Sam'l Shaw, Berlin, Berkshire. *Third Premium.*

4. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Berkshire, 1 yr. 6 mos.

5. Wm. Kirby, Gunderland, Derbyshire, 1 yr. 1 mo.

6. John Lossing, Albany, Berkshire, 1 yr. 4 mos. *Sec'd Prem.*

7. S. S. Crocker, Kinderhook, Berkshire, 1 yr. 3 mos. *Diploma.*

8. Chas. Thornton, Watervliet, for B. Knower, "Jim Crow," Berkshire, 2 yrs. 3 mos. *Diploma.*

9. Harman Bussing, Bethlehem, Berkshire, 1 yr. 2 mos.

10. J. B. Nott, Gunderland, Cheshire, 1 yr. 3 mos. *Diploma.*

11. W. Salisbury, Leeds, Berkshire, 2 yrs. 3 mos. *First Prem.*

12. W. Salisbury, Leeds, Berkshire, 1 yr. 1 mo.

13. H. Holland, West Milton, Berkshire, 2 yrs. 2 mos.

BREEDING SOWS OVER 10 MONTHS.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, Chinese, 3 yrs. *Diploma.*

2 & 3. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, Improved Chinas, 1 yr.

4. Jesse Buel, Albany, China and Neapolitan, 1 yr. *Diploma.*

5. A. Van Bergen, Coxsackie, Berkshire grade, 2 yrs. *Diploma.*

6. Corning & Sotham, Albany, 2 Berkshires, 1 yr. 6 mos.

7. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Cheshire, 2 yrs.

8. Corning & Sotham, Albany, Cheshire and Berkshire, 1 yr.

9 & 10. John Lossing, Albany, Berkshires, 1 yr. 11 mos. and 1 yr. 4 mos. *Diploma.*

11. G. Middleton, Albany, Berkshire, 2 yrs. 5 mos. *Third Prem.*

12. Chas. Thornton, Watervliet, for B. Knower, Berkshire, 3 yrs. 3 mos.

13 & 14. Harman Bussing, Bethlehem, Berkshires, *Diploma.*

15. W. Landon, Albany, Berkshire & Derbyshire, 3 yrs. *Dip.*

16 & 17. Benj. Gibson, Albany, Berkshires, 2 yrs. and 1 yr. 10 mos. *Second Premium.*

18. G. Donaldson, Bethlehem, Berkshire, 2 yrs. 3 mos. *Dip.*

19. T. C. Abrahams, Watervliet, Berkshire, 2 yrs. *First Prem.*

20. R. Fox, Albany, Berkshire and Cheshire, 4 yrs. *Diploma.*

21. H. Holland, West Milton, Berkshire, 10 mos.

PIGS UNDER 10 MONTHS.

1. By Corning & Sotham, Albany, 6 Berkshires.

2 & 3. H. Bussing, Bethlehem, 10 Berkshires, 4 mos. and 5 of 6 weeks.

4. B. Gibson, Albany, 4 of 5 mos. *Diploma.*

5. Thos. L. Pemberton, Albany, Grass, 3 mos. *Diploma.*

6. G. Donaldson, Bethlehem, 4 Berkshires, 3 mos. *Diploma.*

7 & 8. S. R. Schuyler, Watervliet, 11 Berkshires, 4 mos. *Dip.*

9. Henry Sloan, Gunderland, 3 Cheshire & Grass, 5 mos. *Dip.*

10. C. N. Bement, Albany, 3 China and Mackays. *Diploma.*

11. Thos. Beighton, Albany, 4 China and Mackays, 3 mos. *Dip.*

12. Henry Sloan, Gunderland, 1 Cheshire and Grass, 8 mos.

13. A. Schuyler, Watervliet, 4 Berkshires, 4 mos. *Diploma.*

14. Samuel Cheever, Albany, a Berkshire, 6 mos. *Diploma.*

Report of Judges on Swine.

JUDGES.—WILLIAM LINCOLN, Worcester, Mass.

SAMUEL CHEEVER, Albany, N. Y.

A. MARKS, Dutchman, N. Y.

WILLIAM B. LUDLOW, Hudson, N. Y.

The judges of Swine, of the New-York State Agricultural Society, respectfully submit their report:

They have had the great honor of waiting on a great company of those amiable animals, who claim our warmest affections, by all those dear relations which connect the pots and plates of those who desire to live well. They have made Albany the "banner county" of pork. They sent no delegates to the state convention of stock; they attended in person, and formed one magnificent "mass meeting." Seventy swine were present, and deserved seventy premiums. Probably there has never been a time since the century plant began to grow, nor a place within the Yankee land or western world, where such large quantity and rich quality of the most beloved of all races, have ever before been gathered into a party, independent of political distinctions.

The judges have had great difficulty in deciding as to the relative merits of the four-footed competitors for prizes. The balance of excellence was often so even, that the weight of a single fibre of Saxony wool, would have turned the scale. If the results of their deliberations shall not prove to be satisfactory to all, they must fall back on the reserved right of consulting themselves by the reflection that they have examined with care, and have discharged their duty with the earnest desire to do exact justice. The wide separation between the homes of the several members of the committee, and the habitations of the pigs, will prevent any suspicion that the swine have availed themselves of any local partialities, or exerted improper influences.

The first premium of ten dollars for the best boar, was awarded to Gen. William Salisbury, of Leeds, for a beautiful animal of the Berkshire breed.

Mr. John Lossing, of Albany, was entitled to the second premium of eight dollars, for his excellent Berkshire boar. It is possible that this creature might have obtained a majority of the votes of the electors, if he had not manifested some aristocratic feeling by remaining in a box during the exhibition, instead of adopting the democratic principle of equality, by coming into the pens with the people of his race.

The third premium of five dollars is given to Mr. Samuel Shaw, for his Berkshire boar.

Mr. J. B. Nott, is entitled to a diploma, for his Cheshire boar, whose grandfather was imported from England, by Mr. Corning.

It is recommended that very large premiums of praise should be bestowed on other gentlemen. Mr. B. Knower, of Albany, exhibited a Berkshire boar named "Jim Crow," who could exceed the fame of his illustrious predecessor, in every thing except the facility of jumping and turning about, which he could not do. This, however, was not considered a material defect.

So many turn about in these troubled times, that a hog who regards his own dignity, may be excused if he deviates from the fashionable way and stands still. Mr. Knower should have a diploma. So should Mr. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, which has been celebrated for the greatness of its inhabitants, on account of his Berkshire. Another diploma should be given to Mr. C. N. Bement, of Albany, for his boar of the improved China stock.

It is requested by the committee, that the thanks of the Society should be tendered to Messrs. S. S. Crocker, of Kinderhook, for enriching the show by the exhibition of his Berkshire boar; to Mr. William Kirby, of Gunderland, for bringing a good specimen of the Derbyshire breed; and to Mr. Harman Bussing, of Bethlehem, for a fine Berkshire boar.

Mr. C. N. Bement, whose praise as a successful improver of stock, is in all the pens and styes of the west, exhibited two Neapolitans, who were as desultory of clothing as the famous "no haired horse." The hair of a pig should be short: so should be that of a man. As the poet almost says,

"Man wants but little hair below,
Nor wants that little long."

However well they might flourish in the sunny clime of their nativity, they would need great coats or blankets, to protect them against the stern winters of northern regions. They were finely formed, and were said to be peculiarly valuable for delicacy of flesh. The committee were of the opinion, that although they might grace the table of the epicure with a rich repast, that they would bring less of profit to the pot of the practical farmer, than pleasure to those who are luxurious in pork.

The representatives of the females of the community of swine, were beautiful, as all females are, by whatever name they are called.

For breeding sows, the first premium of ten dollars, was awarded to Mr. T. C. Abrahams, of Watervliet. His excellent matron was surrounded by a large and pretty family, only three days old, living witnesses of the ability of the mother to increase the population of the Empire State. The repose of this pleasant domestic circle, was unhappily disturbed by the untimely death of one of the sisters. It is hoped that the last moments of the departed pig, were cheered by the reflection that it perished in promoting the great cause of agriculture.

The second premium was assigned to Mr. Benjamin Gibson, of Albany.

The third premium was given to Mr. Gerrit Middleton, of Albany.

As a testimonial of the excellence of the swine exhibited in this department, the committee recommend that diplomas should be presented to Messrs. C. N. Bement, Jesse Buel, John Lossing, William Landon, and R. Fox, all of Albany; Mr. A.

Van Bergen, of Coxsackie; and to Mr. Harman Bussing, of Bethlehem.

Fifty-seven pigs were in the pens; the census of those who were out of the pens, was not taken. All were of remarkable excellence.

No specific premium was proposed for the young citizens of the commonwealth of swine, by the society. They will afford to their owners, by their present merits and future value, higher rewards than can be measured by any pecuniary recompense in the power of the committee to bestow.

The committee have derived so much gratification from the interviews they have had with these nice little creatures, that they recommend to the society to present a diploma for success in good breeding, to Mr. Gerrit Donaldson, of Bethlehem, Mr. S. R. Schuyler and Mr. A. Schuyler, of Watervliet, Judge Samuel Cheever and Mr. Gibson, of Albany, for their fine Berkshire pigs; to Mr. Thomas Pemberton, for a pig of the Grass breed; to Mr. Henry Sloan, of Gunderland, for specimens of the Cheshire and Grass cross; and to Mr. Thomas Beighton, and C. N. Bement, for examples of the mingled blood of the China and Mackay stocks.

There were two pigs of Mr. Bement's, which enlisted sympathy and excited admiration. They were left as desolate orphans, at the early age of ten days, by the decease of their venerable maternal parent. Their owner has since brought them up by hand, and has thus afforded another instance of his handiwork in benefiting the farmer's stock. His good breeding is so well known, that it cannot be doubted these pigs will have a liberal education.

A great mass of facts has been collected, illustrating the comparative merits of the various breeds of swine, and the genealogy and biography of celebrated individuals. It has seemed convenient to communicate the opinions of the judges with that brevity which is demanded by the hurry of an occasion where it is more desirable to see than to hear, and to ask leave hereafter to submit a supplementary statement in relation to topics of general interest to the agriculturist.

In the deliberations of the committee, the chairman has participated slightly. He has conceived it to be his duty to record their decisions accurately, and he regrets that it has not been in his power to report them more fully and perfectly. The matters which have been stated, have been determined by his associates. For the manner in which they have been communicated, he alone must be responsible.

The chairman ventures, without the sanction of the committee, to take the further responsibility of repeating sentiments which have been sanctioned by high authority.

Pigs are happy people. We may talk disparagingly about living like a pig. To live like a pig, is to live like a gentleman. Although it is not permitted by the order of nature, that a pig should laugh, or even smile, he enjoys the next best blessing of humanity, the disposition to grow fat. How easily he goes through the world! He has no fancy stocks to buy—no bank notes to pay—no indignation meetings to attend—no log cabin assemblies to hold. He has no occasion to take the benefit of the bankrupt act, or to have his estate confiscated to defray the expenses of the settlement. Free from all the troubles that disturb the busy world, he is as unconcerned among the changes of earthly affairs, as was the citizen who was waked in the earliest light of morning, by being told day was breaking: "Well," said he, as he turned again to his repose, "let day break, he owes me nothing."

When we look at the comparative condition of the human race and of the swinish multitude, we may come to the conclusion, that if a man will not be a man, he had better be a pig.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM LINCOLN, Chairman.

PIGS.

1. By C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Scotch."

2. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass. 4 kinds.

3. Truman Minor, Berkshires, 2 kinds.

4. George D. Avery, Oxford, 4 kinds.

5. J. S. Teft, Williamsville, "Washington."

6. Martin Malany, Utica, "Iron."

7 & 8. Charles Buel, Albany, "Saratoga Scotch," and "Iron."

9. Harman & Whiteside, Schenectady, "Wisconsin."

10. Henry Moores, Rhine, "Side Hill."

11. W. U. Chase, Amsterdam.

12. Chas. Howard, Hingham, Mass.

13. Howard Delano, Mottville, 2 kinds.

14. Eliakim Elmer, Delta.

For the Report of the Judges on Pigs, of which Rev. Mr. Colman was chairman, has not been received. It will be given hereafter.

THRASHING MACHINES.

1. By John A. Pitts, Albany. *First Premium.*

2. Leonard Bostwick, New-York. *Diploma.*

3. D. G. Stafford, Syracuse. *Second Premium.*

FANNING MILLS.

1. By I. T. Grant & Co. Schaghticoke. *First Premium.*

2. P. W. Dickie, Phelps. *Second Premium.*

3. W. Thorburn, Albany, "Clinton's."

4. J. R. Bullock, New Scotland. *Diploma.*

STRAW CUTTERS.

1. By Christopher Proctor, Bethlehem.

2. Leonard Bostwick, New-York, "Warren's."

3 & 4. Gilson & Gage, Waterford, "Gilson's."

5. Burfoot & Bots, Richmond, Va. *Diploma.*

6. I. S. Wright, Jordan, "Wright & Filley's."

7. A. Merwin, Lexington Heights.

8. William Hovey, Worcester, Mass. "Hovey's." *First Prem.*

9. Philip H. Kelis, Claverack, "Kelis'."

10 & 11. R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. Baltimore, Md.

12. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass.

13. John Standish, Fishkill Landing. *Second Premium.*

14. W. Thorburn, Albany, "Armstrong's."

HORSE RAKES.

1. By Lewis Saiman, Bethlehem. *Diploma.*

2. J. Downer, Castleton. *Second Premium.*

Report of Judges on Thrashing Machines, &c.

The Committee appointed to examine Thrashing Machines, Fanning Mills, Straw Cutters, and Horse Rakes, beg leave to report—

That they have attended to the arduous duties assigned them, and had it ever been questioned, the exhibition at this meeting would satisfy us that a good portion of the spirit of Yankee ingenuity and enterprise, had been manifested.

The attention of the committee was first directed to the Thrashing Machines, and they much regret there were so few competitors, there being only four machines entered for competition.

Among the great improvements of the day, which have been

* There is no gentleman in our country to whom pigs are so much indebted for their celebrity, or who uses so large a proportion of attic salt in the management of porkers, as Mr. Lincoln. If the entire nation of pigs do not raise one universal squeal of lamentation when their warm hearted friend, and able chronicler of their virtues, shall be called to make his final report, (may it be a thousand years hence!) then there will be reason to apprehend that bringing the genus *Sus* into propinquity to the genus *Homo*, has been the means of deteriorating the former by imparting to them some of that vile quality for which republics are said to be famous—ingratitude to benefactors.—[Eps.]

made in implements of husbandry, the Threshing Machine may be named as an instance. Our ancestors used the flail or horse to beat out their grain, which, to say the least, was a slow and tedious operation; but thanks to modern invention, a machine has been invented, moved by horse power, that threshes out as much, and more effectually, grain in one day, than one man could in thirty days, with the flail. We now have a machine that will not only thresh, but deliver the grain ready for the mill or market, in the open field, without any loss in the operation.

On a careful examination of the different machines offered, and on trial, the committee did not hesitate to award the Society's first premium of \$20, to John A. Pitts, of Albany, for his Threshing Machine and Separator.

This is considered by the committee, as well as by those who have had it in use, a very perfect machine; and the growers of wheat are much indebted to Mr. Pitts, for his perseverance in constructing and perfecting a machine that will thresh and clean, with less labor, as much grain in a day, with the same power, as any that has yet been introduced.

The second premium of \$10, we award to Mr. Stafford, of Syracuse.

This machine exhibited great skill and finished workmanship, and from its appearance and operation, well calculated for doing a great business. The horse power, we consider well worthy attention, being constructed on correct principles, and of the best materials. The threshing, also exhibited good workmanship, and finished in good style, and its performance very satisfactory.

On small farms, where a one or two horse power is desirable, the committee cannot resist the opportunity of recommending the two horse power presented by Leonard Bostwick, of New-York, as a valuable portable and well constructed implement, and at the low price which it is offered, comes within reach of the more numerous and humble farmer; we therefore award to Mr. Bostwick, a diploma.

The Endless Chain Power, presented by Mr. Kells, of Claverack, was much admired for its workmanship, and presented some improvements on Davis' machine, but there appeared too great a disproportion between the power and the speed of the threshing, to insure perfect work. Where a power on this principle is wanted, we do not hesitate to recommend it as well worthy of attention; and had we funds at our disposal, would award Mr. Kells a premium.

Agriculture, hitherto, compared with manufactures and the mechanic arts, has derived until recently, little or no advantage from labor-saving machinery. The farmer is literally compelled to earn his bread "by the sweat of his brow," and whatever invention may contribute to abridge his toil and enable him, at a less expense, to extend his productions, must be a welcome auxiliary; by multiplying the means of human subsistence and comfort, will prove beneficial to the community, and encourage the hard working laborious farmer with the hope of keeping in sight, in his own art, the "art of all arts," though at an humble distance, of the other rapidly advancing inventions of the age.

The committee are constrained to mention with approbation, the evident improvement made within the last year, in the construction of straw cutters; there being great competition in that article by fifteen different makers, several of which we are gratified to say, are from neighboring states, and afforded at prices ranging from five to fifty dollars. The committee found great difficulty in determining the superiority of several machines, and have been influenced in their decision, in several cases, by their preference to those machines which work on the side, rather than on the front, whereby one person can feed and operate them at the same time; which decision rejects several of great ingenuity of construction, and perfection of operation. They have endeavored to prefer those which by their arrangement and construction, seem best adapted to the wants of the farming community; they have therefore awarded the first premium of eight dollars, to Wm. Hoxey, of Worcester, Mass.

The second premium of \$5, to J. Standish, of Fishkill, Dutchess co. N. Y., for his Guillotine Cutter.

To Messrs. Botts & Burfoot, of Richmond, Va. a diploma. This machine was exhibited under rather unfavorable circumstances, having been injured some by transportation. The advantages of this machine, as set forth by the proprietors, in their statement, are as follows: "The extreme simplicity of the knife, it being only 4-1/2 inches wide, and straight on the edge, putting it in the power of any laborer to grind it and set it on again. The peculiar management by which the 'drags' are obtained with a straight blade; the rapidity and ease with which the straw is cut, discharging as much or more than any other machine which cuts as short as this; the great strength and durability of the whole machine; no liability to get out of order; the great excellency of the feeding apparatus, and the ease and rapidity with which it is driven, it being in the power of a boy to cut sufficient straw or hay for a large herd, &c."

The committee avail themselves of the present opportunity of recommending this machine to their southern friends, as being, in their opinion, a very efficient machine, and well adapted to cutting hay, straw, and corn stalks, and earnestly hope the enterprising proprietors may receive that encouragement they so richly deserve.

There were two machines, one for hand, the other for horse power, presented from the well known and popular establishment of the Messrs. R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. of Baltimore. These machines are made in a workmanlike manner, combining some important improvements, great strength and power, and well adapted to large establishments; have been long in use and much approved of, and had we funds at our disposal, would most willingly award them a premium. For the horse power machine, they are entitled to a diploma.

The committee cannot pass over in silence, the new constructed and very ingenious machine, presented by Mr. Kells, of Claverack. This machine embraced some new principles in the feeding apparatus, by which means the cut from 0 to 2 inches could be effected by merely raising a small bolt or slide. It also compressed the substance to be cut, nearly into a solid mass to receive the knife, by which means the straw was cut square and clean, and the greatest objection to it was the slowness of its operation, having but one knife. With an additional knife, we think it would be a very efficient machine. It has been got up in good style, and reflects great credit on the inventor and maker, and worthy encouragement.

There were other very meritorious machines on the ground, but the committee have not had time to enumerate and describe them.

The Horse Rake is generally considered a great labor saving and important implement on most farms, and a most valuable invention, and its utility has exceeded the expectations of many; and that on tolerable smooth meadows, a man with one horse, will rake as much hay, and do it in as clean a manner, as eight men can do it in an equal time with the hand rake.

The committee regret that there was so little competition; there being only two implements of this description exhibited; and as there was no improvement manifested on the common horse rake, which has been long in use, the committee have thought proper to withhold the first premium; but in consideration of the superior workmanship, have awarded a premium of \$3, to J. Downer, of Castleton, Rens. co. N. Y.

To Lewis Stiman, of Bethlehem, for the second best horse rake, a diploma.

The committee next examined the Fanning Mills, four of which were entered for competition. The one exhibited by Messrs. I. E. Grant & Co. of Schaghticoke, Rens. co. has been got up with great care and superior workmanship; and by a peculiar arrangement of the screens, it appeared to combine some

improvement over the ordinary machines; the committee therefore have awarded them the first premium of \$8.

The second premium of \$5, to Phineas W. Dickie, of Phelps, N. Y. for a mill of good construction and great power, combining some valuable improvements, and well adapted for a large grain growing country.

The committee recommend a diploma to John J. Bullock, of Guilford, Albany co. for a well finished and well constructed machine, well adapted to this section.

In concluding this report, the committee avail themselves of this opportunity to express their great satisfaction at the present exhibition, and earnestly hope at the next and all future meetings of this society, the mechanics and manufacturers of the country, would bring forward the productions of their ingenuity and industry, which so much contributed to make the exhibition as interesting and satisfactory as those of any other country. At the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, in July last, between four and five hundred articles of Agricultural implements and machinery were exhibited.

Those persons who have been accustomed to follow the same course of husbandry which their fathers and grandfathers adopted, have formed the opinion that little is to be learned up on this subject. It is difficult to make them comprehend that this art involves principles as extensive, and as hard to be understood, as any other art which can occupy the attention of men. They never considered that agriculture is an important branch of Natural Philosophy; nor have they ever attempted to understand the nature of different soils; the regular and systematic rotation of crops; improved modes of tillage; the different breeds of cattle, sheep, and swine; and the different kinds and qualities of fruit and fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; and yet they are subjects which the skillful farmer will deem necessary to understand, and he will devote his attention to them, as the study of an important and difficult science. All of which is respectfully submitted by

C. N. BEMENT, Ch'n.

CULTIVATORS.

1. By Eliakim Elmer, Delta. Diploma.
2. R. Sinclair Jr. & Co., Baltimore, Md.
3. Calvin Olds, Marlboro, Vt.
4. W. Thorburn, Albany, "Schenectady."
5. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, Worcester, Mass., "Bement's."
6. Jos. H. Coons, Brunswick. First Premium.

HARROWS.

1. By Christopher Proctor, Bethlehem. Second Premium.
2. Joseph H. Coons, Brunswick.
- 3 & 4. Daniel Caley, Bethlehem. Diploma.
5. Marcus Adams, Adams' Basin. First Premium.

PLANTING AND SOWING MACHINES.

1. By Lewis Stiman, Bethlehem.
2. Calvin Olds, Marlboro, Vt. Diploma.
3. By Winthrop Phelps, Chatham.

CORN CRUSHERS.

1. By R. Sinclair Jr. & Co. Baltimore, Md. Second Premium.
2. C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, "Ransom's."
3. Obed Hussey, Baltimore, Md. First Premium.
4. James Murray, Baltimore, Md. Third Premium.
5. Jas. Murray, Baltimore, Md. "Hand Crusher." Diploma.

CORN SHELLERS.

1. By John A. Whitford, Saratoga Springs. Diploma.
2. George E. Waring, Stamford, Ct.
3. W. Thorburn, Albany, "Adrian's."

MISCELLANEOUS IMPLEMENTS.

- By B. Langdon, Troy, Cultivator Plow. Diploma.
W. Thorburn, Albany, Wheeler & Rollins' Root Cutter.
T. R. Hussey, Auburn, Reaping Machine. Premium, \$10.
T. G. Grant, Schaghticoke, Grain Cradle and Seythe. Diploma.
James Murray, Baltimore, Md., self sharpening Hand Mill.
Lewis Stiman, Bethlehem, Ploving, Sowing, Cultivating, Rolling and Draining Machine, Saw Filing Machine, Water Wheel, and Hand Rake.
George D. Avery, Oxford, Dynamometer.
William Platt, Waterford, Patent Chuck.
Daniel Caley, Bethlehem, Improved Probang, Premium. Hog Catcher, and Straw Basket.
Augustus Thayer, Chatham, Columbia Pump.
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, 1 doz. Hoes, Subsoil Plow.
H. Clark, Petersburg, 1 Hoe. Diploma.
J. L. Mott, New-York, Lever Rake, Hay Press. Premium.
C. N. Bement, Three Hills Farm, Poultry Feeding House.
Mr. Crowell, Lime Rock, Ct., Thermometer Churn. Diploma.
P. Van Antwerp, Coeymans, Re-acting Churn Dasher.
Collins & Stone, Hartford, Ct., Cheese Press. Diploma.
A. R. & S. H. Fox, Sand Lake, Window Glass.
Mellen Betteh, Albany, Portable Steam Generator. Medal.
J. L. Mott, New-York, 2 Agricultural Furnaces. Diploma.
Chaffin & Jones, West Troy, Cauldron Kettles.
J. A. Pitts, Albany, Self Protecting Bee Hive.
L. Tucker, Albany, Week's Vermont Bee Hive, and Hall's Self Protecting Bee Hive.

Report of Judges on Cultivators, Harrows, &c.

Mr. Geo. W. Patterson, from the Committee on Harrows, Cultivators, Drill Barrows, Yokes, and agricultural implements not specially under the examination of other committees, would respectfully report,—

That they have been exceedingly gratified with the ingenuity displayed in the manufacture of many of the articles exhibited for their inspection, some of which will be noticed in the proper place in this report.

Although Drill Barrows are in general use, and every practical farmer in the state, has, (or ought to have,) an ox yoke, still neither of those articles were presented for our inspection. The Harrows presented, were by no means perfect in their construction, but after mature deliberation, the committee came to the conclusion to award to Marcus Adams, of Monroe County, for his wrought iron hinge Harrow, the first premium of \$8.

To Christopher Proctor, of Bethlehem, Albany co., for the 2d best Harrow, with sliding attachment and improved hinge, a premium of \$5.

To Daniel Caley, of Bethlehem, Albany co. for the 3d best Harrow, a Diploma.

The Committee after examining all the different Cultivators presented, came to the conclusion to award the first premium of \$8, to J. H. Coons, of Rensselaer county, for his wheat Cultivator. It will be found a very useful implement upon summer fallows, and for covering the wheat when sown.

To Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, of Worcester, Mass, for Bement's Corn Cultivator, with graduating roller, and an improvement in the manner of extending or contracting the width of the implement, a premium of \$5.

To Elinkim Elmer, of Delta, Oneida co., a Diploma, for the common Corn Cultivator, an article of beautiful workmanship. The Committee examined a very superior horse hoe, invented by Mr. J. C. Langdon, of Troy, and take great pleasure in recommending it to the favorable consideration of the agricultural community, as an implement of much value in dressing corn, and earthing potatoes, and they award to the inventor a diploma.

There were a large number of Cast Iron Corn Crushers and Grinders, presented for the examination of the committee, all from the city of Baltimore. We were much pleased with all these machines, and more particularly with that part of them which is calculated for crushing the corn when taken in the ear,

the grinding part being of less importance to the farmers in most parts of this state.

From the imperfect manner in which the committee were enabled to test these machines, it is very difficult to determine which would be most useful to our farmers. The committee would be gratified if they had the necessary means at command to bestow it liberally to each of the gentlemen presenting machines, but as they are not thus fortunate, they have come to the conclusion to award to Mr. O. Hussey, for the best machine, taking into consideration the price, a premium of \$8.

To Robert Sinclair, Jr. for the 2d best, a premium of \$6.

To James Murray, for the 3d best machine, a premium of \$4.

These machines are all calculated for horse power, and would take up but little room on the granary floor of our farmers, and would be of essential service in preparing feed for stock.

The Committee would further remark, that Mr. Murray presented a Crusher, calculated for hand power, on the same principle of his larger ones, which would be valuable for farmers where they have but few cattle to feed, and are of limited pecuniary means, for which the committee award him a Diploma.

A Grain Cutter, invented by Obed Hussey, was presented by T. R. Hussey, of Auburn, Cayuga co., for the inspection of the committee. This machine is propelled by horse power, and is calculated to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of wheat in a day.

It is so constructed that the wheat may be cut at any distance from the ground the farmer may desire. It has been used in many of our western counties, with perfect success, doing the work in standing grain, better than the ordinary way of harvesting. A great saving of labor, as well as grain, is effected in the use of this machine. Some members of the committee have seen Mr. Hussey's lately improved machines fully tested, and can speak from personal knowledge, of their utility. They are calculated to operate well on level land, or where it is moderately uneven. The committee, therefore, award to T. R. Hussey for his machine, a premium of \$10.

Mr. Calvin Olds of Marlboro, Vt., an ingenious mechanic of the "Mountain State," presented two Grain Sowers, one calculated for horse power, and the other to be drawn by hand. These machines are very creditable to the inventor, and furnish another evidence of "Yankee" ingenuity and enterprise. These machines have never been fully tested, but are intended for sowing all kinds of grain, grass seed, and plaster, and there is little doubt that the inventor, after the machine has been in use a short time, (if it is not now perfect,) will endeavor to make it so; and as there are no funds at the disposal of the committee, for premiums on Grain Sowers, they award to Mr. Olds, a diploma, which he has richly earned.

There were several Corn Shellers on the ground, which were examined by the committee. They all appeared to be well constructed, but as the committee were unable to find the owners of any but one of the machines, they award to J. A. Whitford, of Saratoga Springs, a diploma, for the best Corn Sheller and Cleaner, examined by the committee.

A "Poultry Feeding Fountain," was presented by C. N. Bement, Esq. of Albany, a very ingenious and valuable article for feeding domestic fowls, inasmuch as there can be no waste of the grain, and the expense must be so trifling, that every farmer can afford to procure one. The committee therefore award to Mr. Bement, a diploma.

The Committee also award to Henry Burden, Esq. of Troy, a diploma, for a beautiful specimen of Horse Shoes, made by machinery. This "labor saving machine," in the opinion of the committee, is a valuable improvement, and is destined to create an important change in the construction of that indispensable article.

The Screw Railway Hay and Cotton Press, offered by W. S. Jacks, of Catskill, N. Y. It is a machine combining great power, convenience of operation, and constructed on true and philosophic principles, and is a great desideratum to the river counties, and all places not contiguous to market, and also to Cotton and Hop growers; and the committee think they do not exaggerate, when they say, it is in their opinion, the perfection of machinery for that purpose. The committee therefore award to Mr. Jacks, a premium of \$8.

The Thermometer Churn, presented by Mr. Crowell, of Lime Rock, Conn. seems to remedy one of the evils that have beset the dairy maid and housewife, from time immemorial—explaining the cause of the difficulty of the coming of butter, and doing away with the necessity of using the heated horse shoe, or iron wedge, to expel witches. The committee award to Mr. Crowell, a diploma.

Self-acting Cheese Press. An ingenious contrivance for making the weight of the cheese press itself, presented by Collins & Stone. This press is in use in many parts of Connecticut, with perfect success. The committee award to Messrs. Collins & Stone, a diploma.

The trowel tempered, cast steel, goose necked Hoe, presented by H. Clark, of Rensselaer county, a well made, neat, and durable article. The committee award to Mr. Clark, a diploma. The Columbia Pump, made by Augustus Thayer, of Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y. This article is got up with great judgment as to correct principles, and combines some new and valuable principles not heretofore introduced. The committee award to him a diploma.

A superior grain Cradle was presented by Isaac T. Grant & Co. for which they are entitled to a diploma.

Mott's Agricultural Furnaces. Two of these very valuable furnaces were exhibited by Mr. J. L. Mott of New-York, to whom a diploma is awarded. Mr. Mott having received the highest premium for the same article, at the last State Fair.

And last, though not least in importance, among the various articles presented for our inspection, is a very useful, and beautifully constructed and improved Probang, invented by Mr. Daniel Caley, of Bethlehem, Albany co., for relieving choked, and bled, or bloated cattle. This implement is calculated for the removal of potatoes, apples, or other substances, with which an ox or cow, may be choked, without any considerable pain to the animal, and with perfect safety. It will, without the least difficulty, extract from the stomach of a bloated animal, the saliva, gas, or wind, and thus effect an instant cure. It is an article so much needed by every grower of cattle, that the committee would be glad to see them in the possession of all our farmers, and would earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee to award to Mr. Caley, a discretionary premium, or silver medal. All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. PATTERSON, Ch'n.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

1. By B. F. Smith & Co., Syracuse, 1 pr. Hedge Shears, 1 pr. Grass Shears, 2 Pruning Saws, 1 Manure Fork, 1 Cast Steel Shovel, 1 Iron Shovel, 2 large Spades, 1 small Spade, 1 boy's Shovel, 1 Bill Hook, 1 Tree Scraper, 1 Floor Scraper, 1 Deck Scraper, 1 Garden Reel, 2 Potato Hoes, 1 Weeding Hoe, 1 Ladies' Hoe, 6 Hoes, 1 Garden Syringe, 3 Weeding Trowels. First Premium.
2. By Jordan L. Mott, New-York, Cast Iron Vases. First Premium.

Report of Judges on Horticultural Implements, &c.

The Committee to whom was assigned the examination of Horticultural Implements and Garden Ornaments, respectfully report,—That they have attended to this duty, but regret that there are so few competitors in this branch of agricultural implements. The committee have come to the unanimous conclusion that Messrs. Benj. F. Smith & Co. of Syracuse, are entitled to the first premium for the best assortment of Horticultural Implements, \$10.

To Mr. Mott of New-York, for the best cast Iron Vase, &c. All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAM'L S. FOWLER,
E. HOLBROOK,
CHAS. DOWNING.

Sept. 29, 1842.

Report of Judges on Miscellaneous Articles.

The committee to whom was referred such specimens of the products of farms, gardens, and shops, as they may think worthy of notice, and deem objects of encouragement, beg leave to report,—

That from the general division and distribution of the objects that would be presented to the Society for their approbation, among the numerous general committees, your committee were green enough to believe that their appointment would prove almost a sinecure; but when they arrived upon the field of observation, from the multitude of objects, scattered in rich profusion, of the production of nature and art, they found hardly time and space in the limited period allowed them, to do ample justice to the duties assigned them. They therefore, to carry out the views of the Society confined themselves to such efforts of art as more immediately fixed their attention, evincing such skill, superior workmanship, and elegant finish, as successfully to make our artisans compete with those of foreign countries—to such productions of nature as they deemed useful to be grown for the benefit of the people of our common country—and to such useful inventions as would contribute to the common benefit and happiness of all.

1. The first object that came under the observation of your committee, was a beautiful specimen of Window Glass, manufactured by A. R. & S. H. Fox, Sandlake, with so few curls or waves in it, as to make it almost equal to crown glass. With such improvements in the art of making common glass, the community, by patronizing the establishment, need no longer be apprehensive, when they want light, of seeing through a glass darkly. Your committee award a diploma.

2. The next article that fixed the attention of your committee, were some beautifully polished Screw Augurs, from the firm of Pruyn, Wilson & Vosburgh, Albany, so superbly polished, that the committee, on close reflection, came to the conclusion, that it would at least be a bore if they could not make their way in the world upon their own merits, without any other recommendation.

3. Contiguous to this last article, were some handsome silver plated Door Locks, which seemed to combine beauty with utility, manufactured by O. B. Oakley, Albany. A diploma.

4. They were next invited to pass through a building erected especially for the display of mechanical objects. The coup d'oeil at once presented a spectacle exceedingly gratifying to the eye of the observer. The first specimens that fell under their consideration, were those of Saddlery and Harness. The saddles were made of black leather, which the committee consider a desideratum, as they would not admit of stain; the material was new, of beautiful enameled leather, remaining perfectly pliable, and without the stiffness of the japanned patent leather; the harness of the same material, combining some improvements in the make, adding strength as well as lightness. They award a diploma to Lyman I. Lloyd, the manufacturer, Albany.

5. Adjoining this, they observed Allen's Self-cocking and Self-revolving Pistols, which seem to be an improvement upon Colt's, as a weapon of defence; when a man's pistols are demanded, and it becomes necessary to present the pistol, by the simple action of drawing the trigger, its self-cocking and self-revolving barrel power will do any man effectually to answer the demand at sight. The committee are willing to fire a shot for the proprietor, by simply recommending the article, as they are confined to awarding premiums to artisans of this state.

6. Some Cast Steel Hammers, manufactured by G. Burley, Troy, and polished like a mirror, deserve a passing notice. For the perfection of finish, the committee award a diploma.

7. Mr. McKeever, of Albany, showed some neatly made Horse Shoes. The committee would recommend to the manufacturer to reduce the level, which is so great as to endanger the foot of the horse, by the gravel getting between the sole and plate of the shoe.

8. F. Conrad, of Albany, offered a fine assortment of files and rasp cutters. The committee award a diploma.

9. One of the greatest objects of attraction presented, was a fine display of highly polished Cutlery, from the shop of Edward Owens, Albany, consisting of surgical instruments, &c. Mr. Owens has been long celebrated for the beauty, perfection, and finish of edge instruments, and if he continues to sustain his well-earned reputation, he will be in the envied condition, these hard times, of "seeing no man any thing." They award a medal.

10. A fine specimen of Couch Lace, was offered by Alfred Pierce, of Albany, equal, in the opinion of the committee, to any imported. The manufacture of this article has been recently introduced into this country, and they award a diploma.

11. Some Coffee Urns, of black tin, were presented by John Iggett, of Albany. From the finish of the article, and the judicious arrangement of the heaters, they suggested to the committee in the first place, the comfortable thought of the hot coffee to be derived from them, and repelled the idea from a man owning one of them, the belief that he ever would be reduced to cold coffee himself. They award a diploma.

12. Beautiful Leveling and Surveying Instruments, exhibited by Mr. Andrew Menely, of West Troy. From a survey of these articles, the committee believe that they would level all objections to the use of them in preference to those of foreign competition. They award a diploma.

13. Cane Bottomed Chairs, very handsomely carved, of the curled maple, from the manufactory of W. & R. Tucker, Albany, were exhibited. The committee would recommend them to the notice of the public, and hope this opinion of the Chair will be sustained.

14. Some splendid specimens of Complicated Door Locks were exhibited from the shop of John Woolensack, Albany. It is said poetically, that love laughs at locksmiths, but the committee are of opinion, that these locks would defy all the arts of Cupid, as well as those of cupid. They award a medal.

15. Some well manufactured Leather Trunks, perfect in their kind, combining the advantages of writing desks and portfolios, with ease in stowing and packing, deserved a diploma for Mr. F. A. Keeler, Albany, and a recommendation to the traveling public.

16. Mr. Jacob Hochstrasser, Albany, presented specimens of beautiful Japanned patent Leather—a truly fine mirror for the sable gentry of our country, casting no unjust reflections. A diploma.

17. Screw Plates, that seemed from their color, to be well tempered, were offered by Daniel B. King, Waterford.

18. Alum-dressed Lamb Skins, exceedingly white and soft, were shown by Thomas Guest, of Albany. Under shirts of this material, in winter, would make our Guest a bosom friend.

19. Mr. Geo. Simms, of Troy, offered some Black goat skin Morocco, to the inspection of your committee, apparently so well manufactured, that they award a diploma.

20. To all those who would preserve a relic of the olden days of this city, the committee would recommend to procure one of the Canes, made from the oak of the old Dutch Church of this city, by John Pierce, Albany.

21. Jesse Vail, Albany, exhibited some Cast Iron Grates, and fire screens, splendid specimens of casting. A diploma is awarded for this grate improvement in the art.

22. A very ingenious Card making Machine, was offered by P. Mather & Co. of Troy. It seemed to work like magic. A diploma.

23. Window Shades, manufactured by De Mauney, New-York, likely to throw all other competitors in the shade.

24. Fine specimen of Type, from the Foundry of C. Van Benthuyzen, Albany, entitled him to a medal from the hands of the committee, which they hope may prove a type of even better things.

25. Sleighs from the manufactory of J. D. Wemple, and J. Gould, Albany, well sustain the character of Albany mechanics for these articles, which are sent to remote parts of our country.

26. Mr. J. Cunningham, Albany, presented a very ingenious Mortising Machine, which appeared to do its work with despatch, and would seem to dispense with the necessity of a great deal of manual labor usually employed in the business. A diploma.

27. Some magnificent Sleigh Robes, owner not known.

28. Fine Hats were offered for exhibition, by E. Hills and L. G. Smith, Albany.

29. Bryan & Son, exhibited their Fur Caps, &c. They are too well known to need any encouragement from your committee.

30. John Gibson, Albany, Plane Maker, came in for a just share of the praise which the committee have awarded to Benson & McCall.

31. Thos. B. Ridder, of Albany, exhibited a great display of Tobacco and Segars, manufactured by him. [The minority of the committee being ultra in these notions, refused to encourage the consumption of the noxious weed. The majority were willing to compromise the matter, by going so far as to wish that the prospects of the manufacturer might end in smoke, yet for the present were willing to give him a puff.]

32. Mr. Andrew Menely, of West Troy, exhibited some of his large Church Bells, of a peculiarly fine tone. A diploma.

33. A Domestic Cooking and Washing Steamer, was put in operation on the ground contiguous to the building. The capacity of the fire place seemed to be little more than a gallon, and placed in front of the boiler. Boilers were ranged round, of all sizes, and it seemed to the committee to do its work to a charm. It no doubt is a valuable improvement, and for which the committee award a medal to Mr. Battel, of Albany.

34. Among the variety of articles offered, were some immense Dorking Fowls, by Mr. Chapman, of Brooklyn. Without doing foul injustice to others, the committee think that Chapman may now crow.

35. In connection with these, Mr. E. Chesebro, of Albany co. exhibited some fine white Ducks, with immense topknots, rivaling the Duck feathers of England's proudest nobility.

36. Robinson & Vanderbell, of Albany, had on the ground a splendid coach, price \$800, of exquisite color and finish.

37. Also exhibited a fine finished trotting wagon, weight 254 lbs., with a new improvement in the reach, being double, and giving additional strength; it supersedes some of heavy ironing—made by two young mechanics of this city, to whom are awarded a diploma each.

38. Mr. R. Harman, of Wheatland, Monroe co., offered 21 samples of beautiful wheat, neatly done up in bottles, all produced on his own farm, and some millet and potatoe roots, producing, from his statement, 76 bushels per acre.

39. A. T. Van Slyke, of Cossack, Greene co., presented some boxes of white honey. It looked very enticing, and we doubt whether the bees of Hybla could do better.

40. The committee can hardly do justice to the many beautiful articles of Embroidery, produced on the occasion, from various parts of the state, by the handiwork of those from whom our sex derive so many of the comforts, luxuries and elegancies of life. They do not want the inclination, but they want the time, to describe them as they deserve. Suffice to say, they award diplomas to Miss Mary E. Fountain, of Peckskill, for beautiful embroidered table covers. Also to Miss Waterman, of Albany, for various specimens of her exquisite work of lamp mats, and other embroidery. Mrs. M. Haines, for embroidery, gorgeous wreath; and to Miss Margaret Hudson, of New-York, for a pair of Lisle net gloves, more beautiful than any member of the committee have known to be imported. To Miss Helen M. Whipple, of Albany, for her splendid embroidered lamp mats, of flowers, &c. To Miss C. Southworth, of Avon, N. Y., for two beautiful herring rugs, worked with the needle, and which must have been the result of great industry and perseverance. To Mrs. Prentice, of Albany, for two quilts of piece work, made of silk. And to the Principal of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for numerous pieces of exquisite embroidery. Archemba, who contended with Minerva, for skill in embroidery, would not have met with her fate in being turned into a spider by the goddess, if she had possessed half the skill of our interesting countrywomen. The committee again aver, that time is wanting to do justice to the infinite variety of the beautiful articles.

41. A very handsome Pipe Clay Vase, for ornamental pleasure grounds, exhibited by Thorburn, of this city.

42. Mr. A. Walsh, a most indefatigable member of this Society, from its commencement, exhibited a number of specimens of products from his garden, consisting of Madder, Teazel Wood, and Senna; and in addition, presented one of the crowning ornaments of the fair, a beautiful Miniature Flow, ornamented with the most rare and beautiful flowers of the season, suspended in vials full of odors sweet, as an humble tribute from Flora to Ceres, indicating Horticulture to be the handmaid to Agriculture. The committee in considering these offerings, and his many services, award a medal.

43. Mr. Andrew Menely exhibited a new and improved Town Clock, describing the improvement to consist in the dead beat, rendering it less liable to get out of order than those in use. The committee do not possess knowledge enough to pass upon the improvement.

44. Some very white specimens of Coarse and Fine Salt, from Syracuse, exhibited by John Townsend, of Albany, made by solar evaporation.

45. Mr. Melancton W. Mason, of Auburn, exhibited at the Capitol Park last evening, one of the most brilliant lamps for rail roads, canal boats, &c., that can be conceived. Its light was so intense, that at the distance of the capitol steps from the gate, your committee could see to read perfectly well the print of a newspaper. The improvement consists in the material and peculiar shape of the reflector. It is used with common oil. From the safety this lamp may give to human life in this railroad age, the inventor is richly entitled to a medal.

46. To Maurice Cunningham, gardener to Robt F. Pell, Ulster co., is awarded a diploma, for the introduction into this county, of the Tomato Fig and Potamoian Squash, 4 feet in length.

In conclusion, the committee have been unable to do justice to the ample materials offered for exhibition to your society, and make any thing like a perfect report, having been obliged to do it in the short space of time allowed this day. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. DUANE, Duaneburgh,
J. J. VIELE, Hoosick.
WM. PARTRIDGE, N. York.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Brooklyn.
H. C. MERRIAM, Boston.
W. A. McCULLOCH, Greenbush.

Albany, Sept. 29, 1842.

COCOONS.

1. By Elijah Chesebro, Guilderland Centre.
2. J. H. Cole, Claverack.
3. Elmer Knowlton, Ballston.

4. 8 and 6, David Palmer, White Plains—Second Premium and Diploma.
7. G. M. Stevens, Albany.
8. A. P. Hearitt, Troy—Third Premium.
9. Louisa Steele, Troy—First Premium.

REELED SILK.

1, 2, 3 and 4. By David Palmer, White Plains—First and Third Premiums.
5. J. Slater, Ithaca.
6. Mrs. Shove, Navarino—Diploma.
7. A. P. Hearitt, Troy—Second Premium.

MANUFACTURED SILK.

1. By Mrs. T. Backus, Rochester—Diploma.
2. H. Polhemus, Auburn.
3. Prince & Vibber, Richfield—Second Premium.
4. David Palmer, White Plains—Third Premium.

SEWING SILK.

1. By David Palmer, White Plains.
2. H. Polhemus, Auburn.
3. Prince & Vibber, Richfield.

SILK REELS.

1. By A. E. Jones, Buckland's Corners, Ct.—First Premium.

Report of Judges on Cocoons, Silk, &c.

The Committee on Silk, would respectfully report:— That they have examined several lots of very superior Cocoons, and as between the three first samples, have found it nearly impossible to arrive at any accurate decision.

1st premium, \$16, to Miss L. Steele, of Troy.
2d premium, \$10, to David Palmer, of White Plains
3d premium, \$8, to A. P. Hearitt, of Troy.
4th premium, diploma, to David Palmer.

The specimens of Reeled Silk, were not as numerous as could have been wished. Several, however, were of beautiful quality.

1st premium, \$16, to Doct. David Palmer.
2d premium, \$10, to A. P. Hearitt.
3d premium, \$8, to Doct. D. Palmer.
4th premium, Diploma, to Mrs. Shove.

The specimens of manufactured Silk were numerous, and of a highly gratifying character.

1st premium, \$15, to Henry Polhemus of Auburn, for a quantity of wave Silk; also about 40 lbs. of sewing Silk, and a quantity of Twist.

2d premium, \$10, to Prince & Vibber of Richfield.
3d premium, \$8, to David Palmer.

4th premium, Diploma, to Mrs. T. Backus of Rochester. The committee would remark that the specimens to which the first premium was awarded, were presented by Mr. Polhemus, the agent of the State in the Auburn Prison, and were the labor of convicts. They were presented by Mr. Polhemus, for the purpose of showing to the citizens of our state, the feasibility of rendering this a successful branch of industry in our penitentiaries, and demonstrating beyond the possibility of doubt, that silk can be manufactured in the U. States, equalling the best class of imported articles. In sewing Silk, your committee made an accurate comparison as the case would admit of, between that presented by the State Agent and the best specimens of M. Finessio, (red letter,) and other Italian manufacturers. The Auburn silk was thought to excel all but that of M. Finessio, and could not be distinguished from that, only on the closest inspection. The wave Silk, Handkerchiefs, &c. were also very superior.

Mr. Polhemus begged leave to return any premium which should be awarded to him, to the Society.

The first premium of \$16, was awarded to — Jones, for a highly ingenious silk reel, of a new construction.

HENRY S. RANDALL,
OTVILL HUNGERFORD,
PETER RELYEA, Jr.

BUTTER.

1. By J. W. Canfield, Schoharie.
2. Harvey Lyon 2d, Ogdensburg.
3. Israel F. Goodwin, Westmoreland. Second Premium.
4. and 5. John S. Bull, Washingtonville, Orange. Diploma.
6. Thomas Satterlee, do.
7. John S. Bull, do.
8. George Cowles, Blooming Grove. First Premium.
9. John S. Bull, Washingtonville.
10. B. A. Hall, New-Lebanon. Fourth Premium.
11. Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery. Third Premium.
12. E. Chesebro, Guilderland Centre.

Report of Judges on Butter.

The Committee to whom was assigned the examination of butter submitted for Premium, at the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, most respectfully report:—

That in pursuance of their appointment, they have examined the various samples exhibited by eleven competitors, and it is to the committee, as it doubtless will be to the Society, a matter of great regret, that in a state famed as is ours for the products of the dairy, only this small number of competitors should have presented themselves with the products of the dairy.

From the superior quality of much of the butter exhibited, the committee have no reason to doubt that had our dairymen generally exhibited their butter, an exhibition in point of quantity as well as quality would have been seen, excelling anything of the kind ever before exhibited in this country.

Several of the samples presented were so nearly equal in quality as to render decision difficult, though the committee finally unanimously united in awarding the premiums to the owners of the samples hereafter noticed.

Before giving their decision, the committee are of the opinion that the manufacture of butter is of sufficient importance to justify some general remarks on the subject.

The dairy business in this state is extensive, employing a very large capital and yielding a handsome revenue to the farmers, and is constantly on the increase; and upon the perfection of the article depends whether it shall secure a market as extensive as may be demanded, and prices such as to remunerate the farmer, and add to the rapidly increasing wealth of our state.

Without dwelling at length on the subject, the committee believe that there are some things which are indispensable to the production of a very choice article, and without which, whatever else may exist, butter of the best quality cannot be made.

We are more impressed with the importance of these considerations, from an examination of the statements accompanying the butter exhibited, which were furnished us after the decision was made.

We notice as absolutely necessary, neatness in every thing connected with the dairy. The quality of the butter, its purity as well as its flavor and character in market, depends upon this. The milk must be kept at proper temperature while the cream is separating, and the cream should be taken off and churned before its quality is in any manner impaired. Salt of the very best quality should be used, and the milk must be entirely separated from the butter, and no more salt used than can be dissolved; and when this is accomplished suitable packages should be prepared, and the butter solidly put down, entirely excluding the air.

Much depends upon the manner of packing for market, and the committee regret that more attention was not paid to it with some of the samples exhibited. Firkins and tubs are most generally used, and either of them, with proper care and attention,

will answer every purpose. Some of the samples exhibited were put up very neatly indeed, and attracted the attention of every spectator.

There can be no good reason assigned why all our butter should not be well manufactured; and no keeper of a dairy should permit an inferior article to leave his premises for the market. Much of the butter which now finds its way to market, from a neglect of the suggestions we have made, has a very poor sale, and brings an inferior price. This should not be so, and we appeal to every dairyman and to his wife and daughters, to remedy this defect without delay.

It is a matter of congratulation, that persons employed in purchasing butter for the markets the present season, have in some sections of the state made a discrimination in their purchases, which is waking up attention to this subject.

The committee would recommend that premiums be awarded as follows:—
1st Premium, To George Cooley, Blooming Grove, Orange Co. 3d
2d " To Israel F. Goodwin, Westmoreland, Oneida Co. 4th
3d " To Hamilton Morrison, Montgomery, Orange Co. 4th
4th " To H. A. Hall, New Lebanon, Columbia Co.
5th, Diploma, To John S. Bull, Orange Co.

The committee also examined a sample of butter made from acid milk in 1841, and to which a premium was awarded at the Annual Fair in February last. This sample was kept by Mr. Merrifield to test the preserving qualities of the butter. We regret that it is not in as good condition in that respect as could have been desired, and probably does not in all respects, answer the expectation of the owner. We believe that butter can be so prepared as to remain sweet and good for a much longer time than this butter has been made, and when perfection shall have been more nearly attained, we shall expect at every Fair, butter of age competing with that of more recent manufacture for premiums.

The statements of the successful competitors accompany our report.

Albany, Sept. 29th, 1842.

Mr. Cooley's Statement.

Made from 13 cows, from 16th to 24th September, and seven pounds of salt and a teaspoon full of salt petre, used in keg of 60 pounds.

Cows kept in usual way, and run in grass; had pure water daily, and salt twice a week.

Milk set in pans until cream rises and becomes thick; then churn all the milk immediately; dog churn used.

Method of freeing butter from the milk is to skim out the butter with a ladle, and work out the milk with a ladle with pure cold water, but using as little water as possible, as the water has a tendency to take away the good flavor or sweetness of the butter; and care must be taken not to work it too much, as it will become greasy. The best method of keeping butter in the summer, is in a cool place in white oak firkins, covered with a weak brine.

Blooming Grove, Orange Co.

Mr. Goodwin's Statement.

Time of Making.—Since the first of the present month; number of cows kept, 14.

Mode of Keeping.—Mostly in stable in winter, and feed hay; and in the spring roots or some grain; in summer, grass.

Treatment of Milk and Cream.—Strain in tin pans, and set in a room that has a northern aspect and free circulation of air; set the cream in a cellar till ready to churn.

Mode of Churning in Summer.—In a barrel churn, in a cool room.

In Winter.—Keep the milk and cream in a warm, instead of a cool room; churn in the same manner.

Freeing Milk from Butter.—By pressure.

Salt used.—The best quality of Onondaga ground salt; the quantity is tested by the taste of the dairy woman.

A very delicate tincture of the best loaf sugar is used, but care should be taken to not use too much; no other substances used.

Best time for churning in Summer.—In the morning, or when it is cool.

Best manner of keeping in Summer.—Keep the butter in tubs, jars or firkins, in a cool cellar; I think jars are best.

Westmoreland, Sept. 28, 1842.

Mr. Morrison's Statement.

Made in September; 10 cows kept; milk kept in tin pans; churned by dog machine; freed from milk by ladle and water; fine rock salt; no other ingredient used; churned in the morning; preserved in firkins.

Montgomery, Orange County.

Mr. Hall's Statement.

The undersigned offers for the New-York State Agricultural Society's Premium, 87 pounds butter, made from seven cows in two weeks of the present month. The cows were kept on grass feed only; the milk set in tin pans for 48 hours; the cream then taken from the milk, and kept in stone jars three or four days; churned in a circular churn with revolving paddles; the butter freed from the milk by the use of a wooden ladle; the salt the best kind of blown or rock salt, and the quantity regulated altogether by the taste, as it requires more salt in warm weather, as more passes off with the milk; no other substance is used except a slight addition of refined lump sugar pulverized.

The best time for churning in hot weather is in the coolest part of the day; and the best mode of preserving it at any time of the year is in stone jars; pack it in solid, and exclude the air from it entirely.

New Lebanon, Col. Co. Sept. 25, 1842.

Mr. Bull's Statement.

The butter was made from the 6th to 20th Sept., from nine cows; the cows were kept on a part of the farm known by the name of the Clinton farm, Gov. Clinton's birth place; the quantity of salt used in said firkin of butter was 6 lbs. fine salt, called Ashton salt; no salt petre nor any other substance used.

J. S. BULL.

CHEESE.

1. By Harvey Lyon 3d, Ogdensburgh.
2. John Bringold, West Leyden.
3. Isaac Huswell, Watervliet. *Fourth Premium.*
4. Ezra Cheesebro, Fleming. *First Premium.*
5. Samuel Green, Herkimer. *Third Premium.*
6. H. P. and G. Allen, Duaneburgh.
7. A. S. Fish, Cedarville. *Second Premium.*
8. Thomas Burch, Little Falls. *Diploma.*
9. John Bringold, West Leyden, Whey Cheese and Milk Sugar.

Report of Judges on Cheese.

The Committee on Cheese respectfully report:—That the quantity and variety of cheese offered for premium was unusually small; none remarkably good.

The best specimen in the judgment of your committee was that presented by Mr. Cheesebro—the second best, that of Mr. Fish—the third, that of Mr. Greene—the fourth, that of Mr. Huswell—the fifth, that of Mr. Burch.

With the exception of the two first lots, there was but little difference in quality, rendering it very difficult for your committee to determine between them.

For the mode of making this cheese the committee ask leave to refer to the written statements accompanying each lot,

and which are herewith delivered; all which is respectfully submitted.

H. BALDWIN,
DANIEL STAUNTON,
J. N. RUST,
L. BRONK,
HENRY HOLMES.

Mr. Cheesebro's Statement.

Number of cows kept 60; keep them stabled through the inclement season; feed them from three to four times a day with good hay; when near coming in feed one peck of potatoes each a day, till turned to pasture; salting twice a week in summer, and once in winter, and water accessible at all times; milking very regularly.

The rennet is prepared by taking some whey and salting it till it bears an egg; it is then suffered to stand over night; it is then skimmed off clear; to this is added an equal quantity of water brine strong as the whey; add to this some sweet brier, thyme, cloves or other sweet herbs, also a little salt petre; the herbs are kept in the brine three or four days, after which it is put into a tight vessel clear from the herbs; add a little essence of lemon or orange; also four large rennets to six quarts of liquor; rennets saved in the ordinary way; cheese made from two milkings, no addition of cream.

Treatment of Milk.—The milk at night is strained into tubs, cooled by setting stone crocks filled with water in them; stand till morning, then dip the top of the milk into a kettle placed over a slow fire, continually stirring till sufficient to warm the whole blood heat, then add the morning's milk; very essential to have it a proper—which is of a blood heat; then add the rennet, two quarts to eighty gallons of milk; let it stand about 30 minutes, then cut it into checks about an inch square with a cheese knife; then gently break it with the hand and whey off; then work it fine with a sharp knife; then add the scalding whey; have it a light scalding heat; let it stand about half an hour, then separate the whey from the curd; then add one tea-cup full of ground Onondaga salt to every 15 or 20 pounds of curd; if the curd is very dry of whey to 20 pounds of curd; then dip it into the hoop and put to press; press in a lever press two days, turned once in the meantime; then taken out, rubbed with annatto, soaked in ley, then rubbed with lard; placed on shelves and turned daily through the season.

Fleming, Sept. 24, 1842.

Mr. Fish's Statement.

The cheese presented with this statement was made in the month of— from the milk of twenty cows; one day's milk or two milkings; the quantity of salt one pound of refined Salina salt to forty pounds of curd; the quantity of rennet no more than sufficient to digest in 30 minutes; curd prepared for the hoops and put to the press; turned down the first day and pressed in all 48 hours; then taken from the press, placed upon tables prepared for the purpose; turned and rubbed daily, and moistened with whey oil as often as necessary to keep them smooth and prevent cracking.

Littlefield, Herkimer Co. N. Y.

Mr. Green's Statement.

The cheese presented with this statement was made in June last, from the milk of twenty-three cows; one day's milk or two milkings; no addition of cream; the quantity of salt, one tea-cup full refined Salina salt to 20 pounds curd, or about 21 pounds salt to 100 pounds curd; rennet prepared by steeping several at a time until the strength is obtained, and then straining off the liquor; use a sufficient quantity to digest in 45 minutes; one tea-cup full to 30 pounds curd, generally answers the purpose when prepared as above; curd prepared and put into the hoop, pressed one hour, then turned and change of cloths, and pressed from six to eight hours; then turned and cloths changed again, and pressed in all 24 hours; then taken from the press; placed upon tables prepared for the use; turned and rubbed daily, and moistened with whey oil as often as necessary.

Fairfield, Herkimer Co.

Mr. Haswell's Statement.

My cheese was made in the month of July from eight cows, with two milkings; with no addition of cream. I used Liverpool salt, about half a pint; the rennet used in quantity about two inches square, and steeped in 3-lb. of cold water eight hours previous to its being put into the milk; they were put in a lever press and remained there 41 hours; were turned three times, and salted in the press; were taken into the cheese room and rubbed and turned every day.

Watervliet, Sept., 1842.

Mr. Burch's Statement.

The cheese exhibited here were made on the 20th and 22d of May, from 44 cows and two milkings; 47 cows were milked in the dairy in all the season; no additions were made of cream, but the cream from the milk kept over night was put in. We use the Onondaga salt, the purest we can get, in the proportion of a common tea-cup full to 16 pound of cheese; after the curd is broken up fine, and mixed with two cynders of salt with small teeth, the salt is put in and the whole well stirred and mixed.

The rennet when taken from the calf is turned inside out, and stripped clean with dry hands, no water being used; after laying in salt three days, it is turned, stretched on sticks and dried. When wanted for use, one rennet is soaked in two quarts of warm water, and one tea-cup full used for one cheese, weighing as these do, 115 and 116 pounds. The cheese is pressed in Hales' Patent Self-Acting Lever Press, 24 hours, and turned once in the time.

From the press the cheese goes on to the tables; is colored with annatto, and rubbed over with butter made from cream taken from the whey. Bandages are put on the first day; the cheese turned, rubbed and greased at least twice a week, and through the early part and warm season, nearly every day; much depends upon the faithful performance of this part of the treatment.

The cows are always milked in the stanchels, and the milk conducted from the barn to the cheese room, a distance of 118 feet, in 1 inch lead pipe. The advantages gained by this are: keeping the milk from the impurities unavoidable from milking out in rainy weather, and in muddy and filthy yards; and the greater comfort in milking.

Little Falls, Sept. 27, 1842.

MAPLE SUGAR.

1. By Erastus Bigelow, Sangersfield. *Third Premium.*
2. B. Gauss, jr., East Bloomfield. *First Premium.*
3. Otto F. Marshall, Wheeler.
4. C. Hepinstall, Albany. *Diploma.*
5. Joel Woodworth, Watertown.
6. Wm. E. White, Walton. *Second Premium.*
7. J. A. McNeil, Argyle.
8. O. F. Marshall, Wheeler, Maple Molasses.

Report of Judges on Maple Sugar.

The committee on Maple Sugar respectfully report, that they have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties assigned them. There were seven samples presented to them for their consideration, between some of which it was somewhat difficult to discriminate, as they approached each other very nearly both in flavor and color. They award the first premium of \$15 to Mr. B. Gauss, jr., of East Bloomfield. This is a very splendid specimen of Maple Sugar, particularly on account of its whiteness, approaching very nearly to the best refined loaf sugar. Your committee award the second premium of \$10 to Mr. W. E. White, of Walton. They award the third premium

of \$5 to Mr. E. Bigelow, of Sangersfield. Your committee remark that they consider this a very handsome specimen of Maple Sugar; and although not as white as those to which attention has been made, is fully equal to, if not superior to, them in point of flavor. They award the diploma to C. Hepinstall of Albany. The specimens exhibited by Mr. O. F. Marshall of Wheeler, and Mr. Woodworth of Watertown, the committee consider as deserving of much praise.

L. BRONK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
F. N. RUST,
J. C. MATHER

Mr. Gauss's Statement.

Ontario County, ss.—Benjamin Gauss, jr., being duly sworn, deposeseth and saith that he manufactures from six to eight hundred pounds of Maple Sugar a year. That he taps about three hundred trees. He boils in a sheet iron pan set upon an arch. When the sap is boiled to a syrup, it is then carried to the house, strained and settled; afterwards it is put into a kettle, boiled and cleansed with milk and the white of eggs, until it will grain. It is then put into pans to drain; then put into boxes to drain. These boxes converge to a point, so that the molasses settles to the bottom. On the surface of the sugar in the boxes, flannel cloths are placed, constantly kept wet with cold water. When sufficiently drained with these cloths, the sugar is melted over again, cleansed again with milk and eggs, and the same process gone through again with the flannel cloths. These cloths are washed every day to extract all the coloring matter from the sugar. The box of Sugar accompanying this or containing this paper, was manufactured by the said Benjamin Gauss, according to the foregoing process.

BENJAMIN GAUSS, jr.

Mr. White's Statement.

Cleanliness is necessary in every part of the process. Coloring matter should be carefully avoided, if the sap is scorched in the least, it will hurt the grain and color of the sugar.

My method is, first have all the sap tubs scoured with sand and scalded before they are carried to the trees.

Treatment of sap.—Boil the sap without dregs, and strain the sap before it is boiled; use sheet iron boilers which hold five pails each; boil about twenty pails of sap into one of syrup.

Method of cleansing.—Stir in the white of two eggs into one pail of syrup; place it over a slow fire till it boils. After it is cleansed, strain it through a flannel strainer; place it over a briar fire till it will rope an inch, then pour it into pans till it grains; from thence into wooden drains filled with gimlet holes, and made tapering from the top to the bottom. Cake Sugar is made in the same way, only it is boiled longer till it will stir dry in a spoon.

Walton, Delaware Co.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

OF APPLES, several fine collections were exhibited. A part only, were correctly and distinctly labelled; confusion and repetition in names sometimes occurred, and in one instance, a fine and extensive collection contained the same fruit under three distinct names. Many too, from inferior quality, were considered by the committee as unfit to be classed with good table apples. Hence some lists were necessarily much reduced in numbers, before they could be placed on the grounds for competition. The committee also considered their labors as confined to such fruits as were actually cultivated by competitors; as without this restriction, the merest novice might purchase in market and exhibit as large a collection as any, without any merit as a cultivator. For these reasons, and the want of time, and the confusion necessarily resulting from the crowd of spectators, as well as the absence of the names of some contributors, the committee found it impossible to obtain a full and accurate list of all the fruits presented. Among some excellent collections, which the limited number of premiums prescribed by the Society, prevent them from otherwise noticing, and for which the thanks of the Society are especially due for such fine additions to the exhibition, the committee particularly observed the following:—

An extensive collection of apples from *Elihu & Barry*, nurserymen, Mt. Hope, near Rochester, containing some excellent and desirable varieties; a large collection from *Hall Colby* of Greece, Monroe county, presented by M. B. Bateham, some of them fine and but little known, of which the committee regret they are unable to furnish a list; and a fine collection from Gen. A. Harmon of Wheatland, Monroe county. There were also presented by A. P. Heart of Troy, the following varieties: Fall Pippin, Pound Sweeting, Esopus Spitzenburg, Rhode Island Greening, King Sweeting, American Golden Pippin, Baldwin, Sweet Russet, Jersey Sweet, Lady Sweet, and several others; by A. J. Downing & Co. Newburgh, the following varieties: Beauty of Kent, Elenheim Pippin, Bedfordshire Foundling, Baldwin, Benoni, Cornish Aromatic, Canfield, De St. Julian, Dominie, Downton Pippin, English Golden Pippin, English Nonpareil, English Russet, Federal Pearmain, Flushing Spitzenburg, Grand Sachem, Greenweh, Holland Pippin, Kirk's Lord Nelson, Lemon Pippin, Lucomb's Seedling, Porter, Roe's Sweet, Ross' Nonpareil, Ribston Pippin, Red Bellflower, Scarlet Pearmain, Summer Sweet, Paradise, Schoonmaker, Watson's Dumping, Winter Spice, Wormsley Pippin, Wine, Royal Calville, Yellow Bellflower, Zank, Adams' Pearmain, William's Favorite, with several other well known and excellent varieties; by Wm. P. Buell, Albany: Dutchess of Oldenburg, Striped Pippin, Astrichon, Hoary Morning, Kerry Pippin, Pumpkin Sweeting, Drap d'Or, Fall Pippin, Cheesebro Russet, German Black, Harrison, Black Apple, Jonathan, Swan's Egg, Winesap, Golden Pippin, Surprise, Newark Pippin, Newtown Pippin, Newtown Spitzenburg, Esopus Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Downton Pippin, and many others; by E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, handsome seedling apples; several varieties by B. Pollock, Watervliet; very large specimens of Mammoth Pippin by Isaac Lorcjny, Greenbush; several varieties from A. T. Van Slyck, Coxsackie; six varieties from Harmon Buxing; and a number of varieties from Peter G. Vandenberg, Watervliet.

OF PEARS, but a very few collections were offered. The best decidedly, was an extensive one from A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh, consisting of the following varieties: Althorpe Crassane, Belmont, Angletierre, Brown, Beurre, Beurre Easter, Beurre Rose, Belle et Fonne, Beurre Van Marum, Buffum, Bezi de la Motte, Bergamotte Suisse, Beurre Bismarck, Elecker's Meadow, Colmar d'Antoine, Crassane, Comte de Lamay, Fulton, Campanant, Frederic de Wurtemberg, Gilgoli, Henry IV, Leon le Clerc, Louis Rome, Passe Colmar, Princess of Orange, Swan's Egg, Seckel, Urbaniste, Virgalien, Wilkinson, Winter Nelis, Beverly, Stevens' Winter, Flensish Beauty, Beurre Knox, Beurre Rans, &c. Wm. P. Buell of Albany, presented specimens of Marie Louise, Bartlett, Virgalien, Grey Doyenne, Gansel's Bergamot, Beurre Rans, and Winter Nelis; A. P. Heart of Troy, fine specimens of Bartlett, (or Williams' Bonchretien,) and Virgalien; G. M. Stearns of Albany, Bartlett and Bay pears; and A. Ross of Hudson, very fine specimens of Virgalien.

Only three collections of QUINCES were noticed by the committee; one from E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, one from A. Blake, Albany; and one from A. Ross, Hudson, all of which were decidedly fine.

Very few PEACHES were presented, only one collection being large enough for the state premium, which from the inferior quality of some, the committee did not feel authorized to award. They would, however, notice some unnamed specimens from

A. P. Hearst, Troy; from S. Van Rensselaer, Albany; several single specimens from *Elwanger & Barry*, Rochester; and a very large and fine one of a new variety, which measured 11 and a quarter inches in circumference, from S. Comstock, Lansingburgh.

There were several fine specimens of PLUMS, among which were Coe's Golden Drop, Yellow Egg, Green Gage, St. Catharine and some others, from A. P. Hearst, Troy; Yellow Egg from J. McDonald McIntyre, and from A. Van Vleet, Albany; and unnamed varieties from A. Ross, and — Benson, Hudson; and John Bull, New Lebanon.

Only one collection of NATIVE GRAPES appeared in quantities large enough for the premium, and only one of exotics. The committee however noticed four very fine specimens of unlabeled exotic grapes from S. Van Rensselaer, Albany; fine specimens of White Chasselas, Sweetwater, Isabella, and Red Bland, from *Elwanger & Barry*, Rochester; and of Sweet Water and Spafford grapes, from A. Walsh, Lansingburgh.

The committee have made the following awards. The Chairman, A. J. Downing of Newburgh, being one of the competitors, was not consulted in cases where his own contributions were under consideration.

For the greatest collection of table apples, A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh.

For the second greatest collection of table apples, Wm. P. Buell, Albany.

For the third greatest collection of table apples, A. P. Hearst, Troy.

For the best twelve sorts of table apples, A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh.

For the greatest variety of table pears, A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh.

For the second greatest variety of table pears, Wm. P. Buell, Albany.

For the greatest variety of winter pears, A. J. Downing & Co., Newburgh.

For the best twelve quinces, E. Holbrook, Hyde Park.

For the best twenty-four plums, A. P. Hearst, Troy.

For the best six bunches native grapes, (Isabella) Alex. Ross, Hudson.

For the best six bunches foreign grapes, (Black Hamburg,) A. T. Van Slyck, Coxsack.

The committee recommended a discretionary premium of a Diploma, to S. Comstock of Lansingburgh, for his fine seedling peach; and also a discretionary premium to S. Van Rensselaer, for his fine specimens of exotic grapes.

By order of the Committee. J. T. THOMAS.

REPORT OF JUDGES ON FLOWERS.

The second Floral Show of the New-York State Agricultural and Horticultural Society was held on the 24th and 25th days of September, in the spacious building erected expressly for the exhibition of the products of the Garden and the Farm on the Show Ground.

The committee could scarcely have been furnished with a more suitable or better located building to accommodate the immense multitude in constant attendance.

On entering the hall, the rich groups of native and exotic plants tastefully arranged and decorated, affording a pleasing coup d'oeil; an appropriate and beautiful garnish to the fruit and vegetable inmates of this vast arena.

Among the most striking of the green-house plants were some fine specimens of *Acacia pubescens*, *Acacia decurrens*, *Aster agrophyllus*, *Azalea lateritia*, *Mammillaria acanthophlegma*, *Camellia japonica*, var. *Camellia philadelphica*, *Camellia Beali*, *Chorizanthe varia*, *Chorizanthe decussata*, *Citrus medica*, 6 inches high, in fruit, *Citrus nobilis* or Mandarin orange, *Diosma rubra*, *Diosma ericoides*, *Erica polytrichifolia*, from the greenhouse of Mr. L. Menard, who also contributed some thirty plants of which we would notice *Mammillaria chenanii*, *Mammillaria discolor*, *Mammillaria scopia*, *Mammillaria cerifera*, *Echinocactus crugiera*, *Echinocactus glaucus*, *Cereus decipi*, *Cereus russellianus*, *Opuntia pulvinata*, *Calothamnus villosa*, *Camellia japonica*, var. *Camellia fimbriata*, *Camellia sombricata*, *Camellia nobilissima nova*, *Camellia albertus*, *Gladiolus ramosus*, *Melaleuca fulgens*, *Metrosideros crassifolia*, *Polygala cordata*, *Buddleia madagascariensis*, *Erythrina crista-galli*, *Hotzia coccinea*, *Escymanthus grandiflora*, *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, *Fuchsia yonellii*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *Fuchsia grandiflora*, *Fuchsia standishii*, *Calceolaria rigosa*, var. *meteor*, *Manettia cordifolia*, *Heliotropium intermedium*, *Pinella decussata*. These, placed on the extensive central table, surrounded by numberless bouquets of choice cut flowers, redolent with the most pleasing odors, from the grounds of Messrs. Jackson, Hearst, Downing, Van Rensselaer, Warren, Burden, Willson, Buell, Thorburn, Walsh, etc.

The collection would doubtless have increased in splendor and variety, and shed still greater charms on the occasion, but for an early frost that cut off nearly all the dahlias in the vicinity of Albany, among which it is said were many rare seedlings. Flowers have furnished a theme for poets; playful imagination wore them into language; they have been bound round the brow of the conqueror; they have been strewn on the path of the brave; they delight the infancy of the cradle, and have dressed the monuments of the dead. As evidences of popular approbation, they have been showered on the heads or cast at the feet of the successful candidates for popular applause. All have acknowledged the influence of the flower, and the lovelier sex confessed their indebtedness to the attractions of the rose.

"Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,
Strew your hero's way with flowers."

Such was the conclusion of the ode of the mothers and daughters, when, dressed in white, they strewed the path of Washington with flowers, as the father of his country was passing through Trenton on his way to New York, to assume the first office in the gift of a confiding and grateful people. Who would not be a Washington? What lady would be without her flower garden? Solomon in all his glory was not clothed as one of these.

The following are the awards of the committee.

On the greatest quantity and variety of flowers—

1st. To L. Menard, Watervliet.

2d. To Prof. J. W. Jackson, Schenectady.

3d. To A. P. Hearst, Troy.

For the best Floral Ornament—

1st. To Alexander Walsh, Lansingburgh.

2d. To S. E. Warren, Troy.

For the best 25 varieties of Dahlias—

1st. To A. J. Downing, Newburgh.

2d. To S. E. Warren, Troy.

3d. To Prof. J. W. Jackson, Schenectady.

To E. Whitford, Albany, for several beautiful Floral Paintings, in water colors and pencilings—discretionary premium.

George C. Thorburn, New-York, contributed 25 varieties of superb Dahlias, too late to compete for premium.

E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, contributed some pretty seedling Dahlias. Owing to an error in labelling, they were not inspected by the committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER WALSH,
J. O. CHOULES,
J. W. JACKSON,
A. P. HEARTT,
Committee.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

The display of Garden productions was very fine. The quantity, variety, and excellence of the vegetables exhibited, reflected much credit on those who raised them, and afforded gratifying evidence of the onward progress of Horticulture. Notwithstanding the very limited number and amount of the premiums offered on the occasion, the number of competitors was quite large, and the Society are much indebted to several gentlemen for their pains in sending articles a considerable distance, to enrich this department of the exhibition.

E. Holbrook, Esq. of Hyde Park, exhibited fine Celery, Carrots, Parsneps, Table Beets, Salsify, Onions, and Lima Beans. Also three heads of Cabbage, weighing 71 lbs.; three Canadian Squashes, weighing 77 lbs.; six White Sugar Beets, weighing 101 lbs. and 12 fine Cuba Tomatoes.

Mr. D. Payne of Bethelheim, exhibited some very large Cabbages, Squashes and Pumpkins; three varieties of Melons; four of Tomatoes, six of Potatoes; some fine Carrots, Onions, Sweet Corn, Turneps and Mangel Wurtzel.

Mr. J. S. Pangburn of Bethelheim, exhibited very large Squashes, Cabbages, and a Pumpkin; also three sorts of Onions, fine Carrots, Parsneps, Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, and Potatoes.

E. L. Nott, Esq. of Guiderland, exhibited 12 very large and long Parsneps.

C. N. Bement, Esq. Albany, Sugar Beets and White field Carrots, both very large and fine.

Jesse Buell, Albany, nine varieties of Potatoes, some new and evidently valuable kinds. Three very fine Crockneck Squashes, one large Pumpkin, one dozen Tomatoes, two kinds of Carrots, and some beautiful Dutton Corn.

Wm. P. Buell of Albany, six varieties of Potatoes, three of Onions; fine specimens of Pie Plant, Celery, Tomatoes, Blood Beets, large White and Orange Carrots and Drumhead Cabbages, and fine Dutton Corn.

Mr. Jas. Wilson, Albany, very large Drumhead Cabbages, and fine heads of Broccoli, and a bunch of double curled Parsley.

E. P. Prentice, Albany, large White field Carrots, Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beets.

W. H. Sotham, Albany, 12 very large Ruta Bagas.

Alex. Walsh, Lansingburgh, 16 varieties of Potatoes, specimens of Globe Artichoke, Sea Kale, and a variety of other useful or curious productions.

E. Chesbro, Guiderland, one large Pumpkin, weighing 93 lbs. one doz. fine Onions and some Seed Corn.

Dr. Wendell, Albany, by Mr. Bow, gardener, very large Squashes and Pumpkins, ten varieties of Potatoes, (including the "Kel-sean," a new and very productive and excellent variety), new Giant Celery, White and Orange Carrots, Savoy, Wellington and Drumhead Cabbages, fine Beets, Parsneps and Seed Corn.

S. V. R. Ableman, Almsbouse Farm, Albany, very large Cabbages, and fine Dutton Corn.

Jas. Coffee, Albany, beautiful Lemon and Orange Carrots, Mammoth Tomatoes, Blood Beets, Drumhead Cabbages, fine curled Parsley, and German Greens or Scotch Kale.

Y. P. Douw, Albany, Seymour's new White Celery, White and Red Onions, large Beets, Parsnips and Carrots, and double curled Parsley.

J. B. Hudson, Albany, a fine lot of Carrots, Beets, Celery, Parsley, Egg Plants, Potatoes, Ruta Bagas, and Mangel Wurtzel.

Solomon Leonard, Albany, large Tomatoes, Carrots, Beets, and Celery, several kinds of Potatoes, and double curled Parsley.

Jno. Townsend, Albany, fine Lemon and Orange Carrots, Parsneps, Celery and Dutton Corn.

A. Marks, Durham, a beautiful specimen of White Egg Plant, with eleven eggs on one plant; three very large Ox heart Peppers, and one large and curious Egg.

Robt. L. Fell, Pelham, two Patagonian Gourds, about five feet long, very singular and curious, but not useful.

Levi Safford, Albany, Potatoes, Beets, Celery, Parsley and Dutton Corn.

Friend Humphrey, Albany, several large Pumpkins and Mangel Wurtzel.

J. Strachan, Saratoga co. large Squashes and Pumpkins.

Harman Bussing, Bethelheim, a large Pumpkin and some Kel-sean Potatoes.

E. H. Ireland, Watervliet, 6 sorts Potatoes, bunch White Corn.

Z. Weaver, Rotterdam, doz. large White Carrots.

E. A. Warren, Troy, doz. fine yellow Onions.

S. R. Schuyler, Watervliet, large Beets and Carrots.

B. Pollock, Watervliet, large bunch Seed Corn.

J. H. Cole, 3 sorts of very fine Onions.

George Sparks, ———, doz. large Onions.

J. J. Thomas, Macedon, specimens of the Bassano Beet, a very fine new early beet, from Italy, introduced by M. B. Bateham, Rochester.

If any exhibitors of vegetables or seed corn, are not mentioned in the foregoing list, it is because the committee were unable to learn their names.

The following is the list of Premiums awarded:

For 6 best stalks Celery, V. P. Douw, Albany, \$2.

For 2 best heads Broccoli, Jas. Wilson, Albany, \$2.

For 12 best Carrots, Wm. P. Buell, Albany, \$1.

For 12 best Beets, E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, \$1.

For 12 best Parsneps, J. B. Nott, Guiderland, \$1.

For 12 best Onions, J. H. Cole, Hudson, \$1.

For 3 best Cabbages, Jas. Wilson, Albany, \$1.

For 12 best Tomatoes, Sol. Leonard, Albany, \$1.

For 2 best Egg Plants, E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, \$1.

For half peck Lima Beans, E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, \$1.

For the best bunch Curled Parsley, J. B. Hudson, Albany, \$1.

3 best Squashes, Dr. Wendell, Albany, \$1.

Largest Pumpkin, 93 lbs. E. Chesbro, Guiderland, \$1.

Best 12 ears Seed Corn, Dutton, J. Townsend, Albany, \$1.

Best half peck Potatoes, Jesse Buell, Albany, \$2.

Second best half peck Potatoes, D. Payne, Bethelheim, \$1.

Discretionary Premiums, \$1 each.

To E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, for a very large White Sugar Beet.

To E. Holbrook, Hyde Park, for fine bunch Salsify.

To D. Payne, Bethelheim, for 3 fine Musk Melons.

To Jas. Coffee, Albany, for German Greens.

To A. Walsh, Lansingburgh, for 15 varieties of Potatoes.

To Dr. Wendell, Albany, for Kel-sean Potatoes.

To W. H. Sotham, Albany, for large Ruta Bagas.

To J. S. Pangburn, Albany, for 3 fine Winter Squashes.

M. B. BATEHAM,
JAS. WILSON,
D. BELDING,
E. DAVIDSON,
WM. BROOKSEY.

Albany, Sept. 28, 1842.

MECHANICS' EXHIBITION.

THE State Society were much indebted to the Mechanics of Albany, who erected a pavilion one hundred by twenty feet, on the show grounds, which was well filled with the choicest products of their skill, and which added very materially to the interest and importance of the Fair. In giving the following Report, we have omitted such articles as were noticed in preceding Reports.

The committee appointed to inspect and award premiums for articles exhibited by mechanics at the fair held at Albany, September, 1842, report that they have completed their examination, and recommend that diplomas be awarded as follows:

To G. Couling & Co., for the best slaughter hemlock Sole-leather.

Wm. Watson & Co., for the best Spanish do. do.

J. Ruyter of Greenbush, best oak-tanned do.

Young & Server, for a beautiful specimen of ladies' gaiter Boots and Slippers.

O. Churchill, a show case containing specimens of Gun Mountings of his own manufacture, inlaid in various kinds of wood, tastefully arranged; also gun implements in great variety.

Wm. Brown & Co. for a variety of Plated Ware, different kinds.

Ab'm Koonz, for a superior Rug, Coverlid and Carpeting.

E. S. Herrick, for best fur Hat—for northwest natural lynx Muff, and for best fur Cap.

To Mrs. P. M. Haynes, 29 Hudson-st., for beautiful specimen of Tapestry, consisting of Table Spreads, Ottomans, &c.

J. McManus, for best Silk Hat.

Gavit & Co., for a beautiful specimen of Engraving.

Beriah Douglass, for the best Cooking and Parlor Stoves for wood and coal.

E. N. Pratt & Co., for self-regulating air tight Parlor Stove.

H. H. Corning, for an elegant specimen of Book-Binding.

A. D. Rosekrans, for superior Writing Ink of different colors—Jacob Henry, for Chimney Tops, an excellent article for smoky chimneys, and a small Furnace for burning Anthracite Coal.

Armstrong's machine for Scoring Knives, an excellent article for large taverns and boarding houses.

J. Gilligan, for Superior Paste Blacking.

Daniel Curtis, for best small Church Bell.

Goodsell & Parkhurst, Bureau Kobs.

Wm. Richardson, best Silk Umbrella.

Matthew Gormley for a beautiful specimen of Copper Tea Kettle.

D. Benson, for an improved Punching Machine for cutting saw-teeth, &c.

P. McKeever, for Cart Axletree and Horse Shoes.

Wm. N. Prince of Richland, Otsego County, for best Screw Auger.

The committee also examined a Fire Engine, manufactured by J. Rodgers of Albany, of superior power and workmanship; they examined it when in full operation, throwing 440 gallons per minute, and would recommend a diploma to the maker.

Also one to the maker of the Hose, L. J. Lloyd, and one to the manufacturer of the Hose Leather, Jacob Hochstrasser.

Among the many articles exhibited worthy of notice, the committee would recommend a model of Window Hinges and Fastner invented by Wm. Baker of Utica; Umbrellas manufactured by Weaver and Richardson, Albany; Bellows by J. Curtis; Spool Stands, a very pretty article by H. V. Scattergood; a Center Table, painted in imitation of different kinds of wood, by Robert Nixon; Charles Anderson also exhibited a beautiful specimen of his Confectionary; King & Harton of Waterford, a machine called a Mill Bush; D. B. King of Waterford, a Stock and set of Dies; James Burt, Birdcages; Geo. Peck & Co. Fairfield, Conn., Russian Oil of Bark for renovating leather—a new discovery; Cornelius Brooks, 2 very elegant 12 keyed Flutes; Jas. De Golyer, a specimen of Coach Varnish; Richard C. Morgan, a card of superior wrought Horse Nails; Joshua Monro exhibited a model of a chair for an invalid, called a Valitudinarian Chair; J. Walker, West Troy, Hats; Joseph Gibson, Planes; Leonard Proctor, an improved Washing Machine; Joel W. Andrews, a Spirit Level on an improved plan, also an Apple Paring Machine; there were also various models of Stoves exhibited, such as Jenks' Parlor Stove; Stanley & Co.'s Rotary Cooking do. Troy; Anson Atwood's Empire do. Troy; Mott's Cooking do. New-York; John Curtis, Parlor do. Auburn. The committee, not having an opportunity to see them all in operation, could not judge fairly of their merits; perhaps, but after much labor, they came to the conclusion as above stated.

The committee also inspected several articles exhibited by merchants of Albany, which they pronounce of superior workmanship, and not inferior to any imported, to wit: Mr. Geo. Warren exhibited Allen's self-cocking and revolving Pistol, a superior article. It contains six barrels in a solid piece of cast-steel, having no communication with each other—revolves and discharges by merely pulling the trigger. The six charges may be fired at the pleasure of the holder in a few seconds. With this a man is a host, a platoon, an army. The construction is simple, and action perfect. Made by Allen & Thurber of New-England Village, Mass. They also exhibited Bull's patent Gravitation Lock, David Bull, Sandy Hill, patentee, which supersedes the use of spring locks, which so often become useless. It commands itself to the observer from its simple construction, durability and ease of action, and is, we understand, used by many of the builders in Albany; also American Table Cutlery, manufactured by G. & D. N. Hopes, Portland, Maine, made of cast steel, excellent patterns; also Coach Wrench, manufactured by H. W. Miller, Worcester, Mass., and American Latches, manufactured by Parker & White, Meriden, Conn.; also Mr. Wm. McElroy exhibited a beautiful specimen of Woolen Yarn, manufactured in Columbia county.

The committee, although all practical mechanics, are aware of their incompetency of acting as judges of the merit of all articles exhibited; but they have acted with a view of doing justice to all, without prejudice to any.

Respectfully submitted. JOHN BIGGETT,
J. W. NETTAVILLE, } Committee.
Geo. TRAYER, }
Wm. H. SHIFFER, Clerk.

REPORT ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures respectfully report, that having examined the various articles submitted, they award the following premiums, viz:

To A. J. Pine of Pittstown, Rens. co. for the best pair of Woolen Blankets, manufactured in his family, \$5.

To J. J. Vile of Hoosick, Rens. co. for the best 15 yards and upwards of Wool Carpet, \$5.

To A. Koonz of Albany, for the best double Carpet Coverlid, \$5.

To Anna Fitch, Jr. of Salem, Washington co. for 12 yards of Linen Diaper. The premium upon this article is \$5, but inasmuch as there was no other competition for the premium, and the article presented was not in the judgement of the committee, of a superior character, the committee award a premium of \$3.

To E. Wilson of Oneida co. for the best Hearth Rug. This rug was manufactured by Mrs. Southworth of Avon, Livingston co. with the needle, and is of woolen yarn. It displays much skill and taste, and is a very beautiful article, and well worthy the premium of \$3.

To A. J. Pine of Pittstown, Rens. co. for the best pair of knit Woolen Stockings, \$5.

Albany, Sept. 28, 1842.

A. LINN,
O. WISWALL,
AMOS ERIKSSON.

NOTE.—The entries of Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, specimens of mechanism, miscellaneous articles, &c. are omitted because the lists in the hands of the Secretary are far from complete. It is proper to remark, also, that the entries of stock, implements, &c. are incomplete; many articles and animals not having been entered on the books as they should have been. That some articles, which were duly entered, were unnoticed by the judges is not surprising, when we consider the great variety exhibited and the constant crowd which thronged the show grounds during the examination of the committees. Among the articles thus unnoticed, we may mention the following:

1. A beautiful sample Cornstalk Sugar, made by Mr. Webb of Delaware, and presented by Dr. Thompson of that state; and a bottle of Syrup, or Molasses, made from the cornstalk—also

from Mr. Webb. We learn from Dr. Thompson that while the disappointments and losses sustained by Mr. Webb in his experiments this season have been considerable, he has obtained information which has been highly satisfactory. Facts have been developed by the juice extracted from certain parts of the acre, and the sugar made from certain parts of the juice, sufficient to prove that the estimate made by him last year, of 1,000 lbs. per acre, is rather under than over-rated.

2. Two jugs of Maple Molasses; a very clear and handsome article, from Gen. O. F. Marshall, of Wheeler, Steuben county.

3. A cage of pure Poland Hens, from B. Kuover, Esq. of this city, which attracted much attention and were in great demand, but were not to be had for love or money.

4. A variety of articles from Dr. Flechtwanger of New-York.

5. A sheet of very superior Parchment, manufactured by Mr. Charles E. Delong of Utica.

6. A mammoth Hop Vine, 36 feet in length, from the garden of Mr. Wm. Gibson of this city.

7. Beautiful specimens of Wheat, from Messrs. E. K. James, Poughkeepsie, Jas. P. Hawley, New Baltimore, Henry Adams and C. N. Bement.

8. Specimens of Barley, from Messrs. Henry Adams, C. N. Bement and F. Vandenberg.

9. Specimens of Oats, from Messrs. S. S. Fowler, H. Adams, C. N. Bement, E. Chesbro, Wm. Bennett.

PLOWING MATCH.

One of the most exciting incidents of the three days, and the one which created the widest interest, was the sweepstakes plowing match, which came off on the forenoon of Thursday the 29th. The match originated from a proposition made in the Cultivator of August, by a farmer of Albany county.

For this display of skill in the management of the plow, ten entries were made; and the ground selected for the trial was the flat in front of the Bull's Head, on the east side of the canal, and of course between that and the Hudson river. It was a fine, close, tough sward, perfectly smooth; and a spot better adapted to such an exhibition could scarcely have been selected. The recent rains had placed the soil in a good condition for the plow. Nine plows entered the field, amid a vast concourse of spectators, including many ladies, stationed in carriages in view of the field. It is needless to say the work was most beautifully done in every case; and to an unpracticed eye, the task of deciding, where all appeared faultless, seemed no easy matter. The report of the judges will show the result.

Report of Judges on the Plowing Match.

The Committee appointed to examine the different specimens of Plowmanship, and to determine which of the Plowmen who had entered the list for the sweepstakes, was entitled to the preference, would respectfully report:—

That by the terms of the match the committee are required to decide the superiority of the workmanship, "by the uniformity of the breadth and thickness of the furrow slice, and also by the parallelism of the sides."

Being thus limited, it might be thought by those who were not present at the match, or who have not seen the ground since the work was performed, that the committee must have had a very easy task; but it was not so, and it required much time in taking a minute measure of the width and thickness of the furrow slices of the different portions of the ground, before the committee could arrive at a conclusion satisfactory to their own minds.

It is a source of great gratification to the committee to be able to say, that in their opinion the plowing taken as a whole, has seldom been equaled, and never surpassed in this country. It has been the good fortune of most of the committee, to have witnessed plowing matches, both in this and the neighboring states, and they say unhesitatingly, that the work is better done than they have ever seen elsewhere.

The persons whose names were entered as competitors for the sweepstakes, were as follows: Patrick McKeever, W. H. Soham, E. H. Ireland, C. F. Crosby, William Brookshy, James Logan, John Keeler, John Henderson, Mr. Moat, and Mr. Carswell.

The committee were not present at the trial, nor do they know the name of the man in whose favor they decide; and it is but just to themselves and to the workmen, to say that there was so little difference in the workmanship on many of the lots, that the committee were not able to arrive at a conclusion entirely unanimous, but a majority of the committee decide in favor of the plowman of lot No. 1. (Mr. John Keeler.)

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. W. PATTERSON, Ch'n.

BOMMER'S METHOD OF MAKING MANURE.

We invite attention to the annexed Report of Dr. Beck, on Bommer's Method of preparing Manure. From a careful examination of the specifications and directions furnished us by Mr. Bommer, as well as from a personal examination of the process, from the forming of the heap to its opening, we are convinced that the method must prove valuable, and the manure so prepared of the best quality. There are many farms on which immense quantities of coarse grass, thistles, sedge, flags, and other weeds, are annually grown, of which no use can be profitably made; all these, and with them the large piles of straw which are heaped round many barns to cause them to decay, may by this method, be expeditiously and cheaply converted into the best of manure—the cost of the materials which the farmer will have to purchase being only from fifteen to twenty cents per cord, and the labor only such as is necessary to form a compost heap of any kind.

Report on Bommer's Process for Making Vegetable Manure by Fermentation.

At the request of Mr. Bommer, the undersigned were present on the 14th of September, at the preparation of the materials used by him for making the above manure. As Mr. Bommer's process is patented, it will of course not be expected that the committee can go into details further than what he himself makes public. They have, however, no hesitation in stating that the materials mentioned in his specification were all used; that the experiment was in every respect fairly made; and that the whole is evidently conducted on the most approved chemical principles.

Two heaps were prepared: the first made of dry materials, principally straw of various grains, and probably weighing about 1,000 pounds; the second was composed of ligneous vegetables, dry and green—such as cornstalks, potato stems,

thistles and various other weeds. This weighed probably about 450 lbs. and was propped against the first heap.

The following table was kept at the request of the committee. It exhibits the degree of heat developed during the process of fermentation, ascertained daily by immersing the bulb of a thermometer in the centre of each heap.

First Heap—Dry Straw.		Second Heap—Green Stuff.	
	Dgs.		Dgs.
Sept. 15, At 6 o'clock P. M.	76	Sept. 15, At 6 o'clock P. M.	80
" 16, At 7 o'clock A. M.	87	" 17, At 7 o'clock A. M.	109
" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	90	" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	127
" 17, At 7 o'clock A. M.	96	" 18, At 8 o'clock A. M.	161
" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	98	" 19, At 8 o'clock P. M.	136
" 18, At 8 o'clock A. M.	103	" 20, At 8 o'clock P. M.	182
" 19, At 8 o'clock P. M.	95	" 21, At 6 o'clock P. M.	161
" 20, At 7 o'clock A. M.	102	" 22, At 7 o'clock A. M.	173
" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	107	" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	178
" 21, At 7 o'clock A. M.	113	" 23, At 7 o'clock A. M.	184
" " At 6 o'clock P. M.	117	" 24, At 10 o'clock A. M.	142
" 22, At 7 o'clock A. M.	126	" 25, At 10 o'clock A. M.	157
" 23, At 10 o'clock A. M.	112	" 26, At 10 o'clock A. M.	182
" 24, At 10 o'clock A. M.	123	" 27, At 10 o'clock A. M.	201
" 25, At 10 o'clock A. M.	137	" 28, At 10 o'clock A. M.	138
" 26, At 10 o'clock A. M.	152	" 29, At 9 o'clock A. M.	146
" 27, At 10 o'clock A. M.	116		
" 28, At 9 o'clock A. M.	122		

The fermentation was discontinued Sept. 28, when the heaps were opened for exhibition. The committee examined them on the 29th of October, and are quite satisfied that the result is a satisfactory one. The heap formed of 1,000 lbs. dry straw was found to contain by measurement 925 solid feet, or one cord and three quarters, estimated to weigh 4,000 lbs. The material furnished must prove a valuable manure; and the more so, as it employs many articles now worthless or deleterious. In all matters of this nature, experience is of course worth more than mere theory; but it will be a matter of great disappointment if a process combining, as this does, an application of the most correct chemical principles, with the employment of the most efficient agents, does not in due time become a favorite with the farmer.

T. R. BECK, Ch'n.

Mr. Bommer states in his prospectus that the merit of his method essentially consists in the four following important points:

1. In being able to reduce in a short time all kinds of straw and ligneous weeds to a rich, unctuous and durable manure, such as wheat straw, barley, rye, buckwheat, and other black grains; stalks of Indian corn, rice, and other plants; dried or green potato tops, leaves, stalks, and roots of all kinds of rushes; green or dried reeds; green rushes, sea weeds, sea rushes, heather broom, stubble, in fact everything belonging to the vegetable kingdom, and a great many other things lying about farms which are often allowed to go to waste. Even the ground itself may be converted into the best manure or compost.

2. In the combination or alliance of fecundating substances, the use of which when separated would not and could not produce the desired effect.

3. In the production of a very considerable quantity of factitious water, which, when combined with other ingredients, forming Leas, furnishes the farmer with a fertilizing liquid, the mixture of which in either vegetable or mineral substances, gives a manure of the richest kind.

4. In the production of a quantity of nitrate of lime and caustic potash; of ammonia and saltpetre—four substances which modern chemistry has found to contain the most fecundating properties possible. (See Advertisement.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

On the evening of Tuesday, a respectable number of gentlemen assembled at the rooms of the Young Men's Association, in the Exchange Building, for the purpose of freely discussing topics connected with agriculture and its kindred pursuits. Mr. Sackett, of Seneca county, was called to the chair; and Mr. Colman, of Rochester, appointed secretary. Among the subjects introduced for consideration, the duties of farmers, as regards their own interest, the tariff, domestic manufactures, and the great cause of agricultural education, were prominent ones.

Mr. Merriam of Boston opened the discussion by presenting some interesting statements relative to the wool trade, and the disastrous effects which the permitting the low priced wools of South America to be admitted duty free, must have upon the wool growing interest of the country. Mr. Merriam also urged with much force and pertinence the necessity of a better education among farmers: one adapted to their standing in the community and the wants of the country. His remarks on these topics were received with marked approbation.

Mr. Holkham of New-Castle, Delaware, was then introduced, who, in some very sensible remarks, "paid a just tribute to the influence of agricultural journals, and particularly to that able journal, the Cultivator; and referred to a work published by Judge Buel—The Farmers' Companion—the reading of which had led him to abandon his profession, and devote himself to agriculture. Mr. H. spoke of the tariff as important to the agricultural interests of the whole Union; and said that in the state of Delaware all parties were for protection.

Mr. Miller of Richmond, Va., said he was a plain practical farmer, and more addicted to working than talking. He bore strong testimony to the usefulness of an agricultural press, and the importance of such associations as they were now attending, for the advance of agriculture. He remarked with severity on that deficiency in our systems of education, which, by wholly neglecting the farmer, has the tendency to lead their own sons to look upon the profession of their fathers with disrespect, if not with contempt. Mr. Miller said that in visiting the North, he had discovered what made the difference in the comparative prosperity of the South and the North. The South raises her crop and eats it; the North raises her crop and sells it. He said the South was daily becoming more attached to the cause of home industry; as on the success of that, it was evident the prosperity of the country was mainly depending.

Mr. Broom, of Sullivan county, followed Mr. Miller in some brief remarks on the value of agricultural journals to the farmer, and the importance of giving them a prompt and efficient support. He traced the great changes which have taken place in the agriculture of our country within a few years, the introduction and

improvement of stock, &c., mainly to the influence of these journals.

Mr. Johnson, of Oneida, said that he had listened with much pleasure to the remarks of the several gentlemen that had preceded him, particularly those of Mr. Merriam of Boston on the subject of the tariff; although as he had some doubts as to the propriety of discussing that topic before the agricultural society, as such, he should not now enter upon it. On the subject of an agricultural education, he said he felt a deep interest. It was time the farmers took the management of this matter into their own hands. If they would be true to themselves, and to the agricultural interests of the country, they would at once demand of every seminary in the land, a department for instruction in the cultivation of the soil, that their sons, when they leave these schools, might be willing and glad to devote the labor of their hands, and the powers of their minds, to this most honorable and important of employments. As matters were, the course of education, and the misdirected tone of the public mind, made them ashamed of the pursuits of their parents, if not to look upon them with disgust. He ably maintained that if any class of men should be well educated, it was that of the farmer. They were the men who chose our rulers, paid our taxes, and carried our country through all its perils; and their education could not with safety be neglected. He said that agriculture furnished a field wide enough to engage the highest intellect, and fully employ the best cultivated mind. Mr. Johnson made an impressive appeal to the friends of agriculture present to act promptly in this matter, and secure to themselves the position they should of right occupy in the state and nation.

When Mr. Johnson had concluded, Mr. Clapp of Northampton, Mass., suggested the propriety of appointing a committee to report on the subject of education, at the meeting to be held at the capitol, on the evening of the next day. The suggestion was adopted, and Mr. Johnson of Oneida, Mr. Merriam of Boston, Mr. Newbold of New-Jersey, Mr. Peters of Pennsylvania, Mr. Holkham of Delaware, Mr. Baldwin of Onondaga, Mr. Nott of Albany, and Mr. King of Seneca, were appointed the committee.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening at the Assembly chamber of the Capitol, the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after an animated and interesting discussion, in which Mr. Johnson of Rome, Judge Peters of Penn., Mr. Miller of Va., Mr. Merriam of Boston, Rev. Mr. Colman of Rochester, Mr. Baldwin of Syracuse, Mr. Fuller of Genesee, and Col. Stone of New-York, took part:

Resolved, That we deem it a subject of vast importance to the best interests of the agricultural community that a different system of education should be adopted in this country, by which the subject of agriculture shall receive that attention in a course of thorough education which it demands.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the farmers of this country, to take such means as will most successfully bring into speedy action such a system of Education as will secure the above object.

Resolved, That the establishment of agricultural schools and experimental farms, would, in the opinion of the convention, be productive of great benefit to the interests of agriculture.

A committee of one from each senate district, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature of this state, on the subject of Agricultural Schools:

1. REV. MR. CHOULES, New-York.
2. J. J. BROOKS, Orange Co.
3. J. P. BEEKMAN, Columbia.
4. JNO. SAVAGE, Washington.
5. B. P. JOHNSON, Oneida.
6. H. BALDWIN, Onondaga.
7. G. J. PUMPELLY, Tioga.
8. JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Livingston.

This committee met and organized on the following day, and adjourned to meet in Albany on the 17th of January next, the day preceding the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the New-York State Agricultural Society came off at Knickerbocker Hall on the evening of Thursday, and was a most appropriate finale to the three days of the Fair. Under the supervision of Messrs. Briare & Walker, (the proprietors of the Hall,) by whom the supper was prepared, this elegant establishment was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted for the occasion. The walls were hung with portraits of famed and valuable animals, rich as specimens of art, and certainly most appropriate to the time and place; while through the whole extent of this magnificent hall extended three tables, with several side-tables, lengthwise of the hall. The tables were loaded with delicious and substantial viands, interspersed with vases of fragrant and beautiful flowers. Leland's excellent brass band were in attendance, and enlivened the feast at intervals with their spirit-stirring music.

The President of the Society, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, Esq., presided at the centre table, Lieut. Gov. BRADISH on his right, and Gen. JAMES TALLMAGE, president of the American Institute, on his left. At the opposite end of the table sat the Hon. G. Y. LANSING of Albany, with Dr. J. P. BEEKMAN and C. N. BEMENT, Esq., on his right and left.

At the head of the table, on the right of the President, the Hon. G. W. PATTERSON, late Speaker, presided, with

Messrs. BRINCKERHOFF of Albany, and PUMPELY of Oswego on his right and left. JOEL B. NOTT, Esq., of Albany presided at the table on the left, and on his right and left Messrs. SHERWOOD of Cayuga and Col. STONE of New-York.

Grace was said in an impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. CHOULES of New-York, and the company proceeded to the discussion of the multitude of good things, so bountifully provided by the gentlemanly hosts. After an onslaught on the choice viands, which demonstrated the company were as much at home at the table as in the field, and the physical part of the man had been well cared for.

Mr. FARDON rose under warm tokens of applause from the company. He adverted to the interest manifested by the public generally, in the enterprise in which the society had embarked—to the large concourse of intelligent and practical men which the occasion had drawn hither from various and remote states of the Union, and even from the Provinces—dwelling upon these as unequivocal and encouraging indications of the general sentiment, as happy omens of the future usefulness of the society—as strong and cheering proofs that the great primary occupation of man, had not lost any thing of its dignity and attraction in its hands. [Cheers.] He hailed these indications also in their wider aspect, as infallible premonitions of the future greatness, independence and substantial prosperity of the American People. And he took the occasion in passing, to pay a tribute to those who through good and through evil report, against so many obstacles, in spite of prejudice and ridicule, had from the first, sustained with their powerful influence and efforts, the Agricultural Society of the State of New-York. [Cheers.]

He was sure they must now regard with honest pride the result of their labors and enterprise. He could with the greater propriety bear his testimony to their high deserts, because he had to confess (and he did so with unfeigned regret, and not without mortification,) that he was not one of them. Mr. W. here called up other and kindred recollections warmly cherished by every American citizen, and by none with higher satisfaction than the agriculturists—recollections, he said, calculated to make us better men, if not better farmers. He reminded the company, that he whom we delighted to call the "Father of his Country," was a cultivator of the earth. Need he, could he, say more for the dignity and utility of our avocation, than that Washington was a Farmer? That the call of his country to the command of her armies, found him in the field of agricultural labor—that his retirement from public life was to the same favorite occupation, and that he continued in it, until the God of Battles called him to himself? That all the great men who had succeeded Washington in the high office of chief magistrate of the Republic, had like him, sought in the pursuits of agriculture, a dignified retirement and occupation? Nor did Mr. W. suffer the occasion to pass without adverting to the beneficent aid which the cause of Agriculture had received within the last few years, from our own state of New-York. In presence of the distinguished gentleman on his right, (Lieut. Gov. Bradish,) he could not forget what New-York had contributed, as a state, to Agricultural improvement, through its extensive, thorough and able geological survey, nor forget the enlightened statesmen who lent their aid to the commencement and prosecution of that great work. Mr. W. concluded by saying:

The health of our Lieut. Governor. The Agriculturists of New-York do not owe less to him than to any of our eminent statesmen. [Cheers.]

Lieut. Gov. BRADISH, returned his acknowledgments to the company—remarking that although in agricultural matters generally, it was a sound maxim to work much, and talk little, yet he might be deemed wanting in gratitude, did he not make an effort to respond to the flattering notice gentlemen had been pleased to take of him. The Lieut. Governor went on to congratulate the Society on its present prosperous condition, and future prospects. He had for years witnessed its efforts with the greatest anxiety and interest. He was aware of the difficulties to be overcome; and he rejoiced that these were being most triumphantly surmounted. For much of what had been done, particularly in the improving of our animals and implements, it must be admitted we were indebted to our sagacious and ingenious neighbors of the east. There could be no doubt that emigrants from that quarter, incorporated with our original and excellent Dutch population, had at once improved our character and our agriculture. He would relate an instance that had fallen under his own notice. A young man, one of a family whose numbers almost equalled the acres of the paternal farm, found the homestead too narrow for his broad ambition, so he determined to emigrate over to New-York. So taking his estate, which was all in his head and his pocket book, he made his way to New-York, and very soon into the presence of one of our excellent Dutch citizens, by whom he was, as every New-England man has been, kindly received. [Cheers.] Little had been said, before the good Dutch burgher asked the young man why it was that so many of his countrymen left home for New-York? The young man answered—first we come to teach your children—in the second place to marry your daughters—[Laughter.]—in the third place to manage your estates. [Laughter.] Well sir, was the reply—but this is very frank for a young man at least—yet you seem to have some cleverness, and we'll see what we can do for you. It is scarcely necessary to add that a few years found the New-Englander the son-in-law of the honest Dutch burgher, in a few years he had accumulated a goodly number, not of Anglo-Saxons, but of Yankee Dutch. [Laughter.] We have engrained on the proverbial prudence and industry of the Dutchman, the intelligence, enterprise and activity of the Yankee. Sir, it is a good cross. [Cheers.] The Lieut. Governor concluded by giving the following sentiment:

Agriculture and Agriculturists—The former not more essential to the prosperity, than the latter to the maintenance of the constitutional liberties and free institutions, of our country [Cheers, and Hail Columbia from the band.]

Mr. COLMAN of Rochester, moved that the house be called upon to answer by States.

Mr. NOTT remarked, that to carry out the suggestion, we must begin with Maine. The difficulty was that Maine was not here to answer. After some complimentary remarks upon the course and influence of the American Institute, he concluded by saying that among those connected with that institution, he knew of none more distinguished than its honorable President, Gen. Tallmadge, and he hoped to hear from him more fully the results of that noble institution. [Cheers.]

Gen. TALLMADGE, being loudly called for, returned his acknowledgments—and in answer to the allusions made to the Institute, developed its general features and objects—taking occasion to speak of the exhibition which had just closed, as a show which in the agricultural and its connected departments had never been equaled in the state of New-York. He took occasion also to inculcate on the company the necessity of turning its attention to another interest included in the scope of its incorporation—which he said was essential to production, and that was the subject of the market and the means of consumption. And here Gen. Tallmadge entered upon an elaborate argument in favor of a protective tariff, enforcing his peculiar opinions with much ability and earnestness. He concluded by offering the following:

The greatest of inventions—The union of labor and science, with protection that is neither accidental, incidental nor horizontal. [Laughter.]

Dr. BREKMAN of Columbia, expressed the gratification it had given him to witness the attendance here, and at the show yard, of so many gentlemen from other and remote states. He felt, personally, under great obligations to them, and on behalf of the Society, he took the liberty to return them its thanks, as well for their attendance here, as for the additions they had brought to our stock, not with view to compete with us for the premiums, but to contribute to the rarity and excellence of the collection, and for the assiduity, intelligence, and discrimination, they had brought to the different committees of award. This tribute was received with warm applause.

Mr. FARQUHAR, of Canada, rose to respond on behalf of the visitors from other states, to the very handsome compliment, he said, which the gentleman at the other end of the table had just paid to them. But before I offer one word in reply, (said he,) I beg leave, in the spirit of good fellowship, to ask if there is in this room, the humorous chairman of the committee on pork? [Laughter.] Because, if that gentleman is present, I will not add one word more until I hear him. [Renewed laughter.] The allusion here was to Mr. Lincoln of Mass., who made a report on the swine family, on Thursday afternoon, that kept the audience in a roar from beginning to end. The mere allusion to it by Mr. F., called up a vivid recollection of all Mr. L.'s very happy points. He is not present, (continued Mr. F. in a tone of disappointment.) I then, gentlemen, will tell you why. It is to save his bacon. [Laughter.] Now, gentlemen, I address you as fellow farmers. I have no right to say fellow citizens, but fellow farmers. As farmers, I beg leave first to express to you my deep sense of gratitude for the honor conferred on me, as a backwoodsman of Canada, in being permitted to be present at such a meeting as this, and for the pleasure and instruction I have received here. And let me say, before I forget it, that this office of a judge is a very difficult and thankless one, and that you may discharge your duty never so faithfully and conscientiously, and you are perfectly sure not to give entire satisfaction. At the same time, they who have undertaken that duty, have a right to call on the society for whom they have to act, support them in their awards, and to see that no undue remarks are made on their judgments.

Having said thus much about my fellow judges, permit me to rub my eyes, and look about me, and think what a glorious meeting we have had—what an exhibition of stock—how great New-York is. Why, ten years ago, it would have defied all our means to have produced any thing like what we have seen. The spirit was not in existence then. But it is now, and we will speed it onward. There are, gentlemen, in every great community—in the great state of New-York particularly—I don't say gradations of rank, but gradations of circumstances; and one of the happy results of these meetings is to bring the rich into contact with the honest farmer, and to teach the former what true nobility and independence is, and where it is to be found. [Cheers.] If happiness is to be found on earth—if independence is ever to be secured—it is within the stiles of the plow. There it is. The honest farmer comes into the city, and is bewildered and astonished, by the splendor that meets his eye on every hand. But, gentlemen, what sort of splendor is that! A single shock, a crash somewhere, and down they go like nine pins. [Laughter.] The farmer has always a sure reliance. He has his pork barrel, and his flour barrel, and his good honest wife and children. [Cheers.] That is the place to cultivate real, true independence—real, true rational enjoyment. [Cheers.] Nay more—thee you had honor, morality, religion, virtue, [Cheers.] in their purest form. Who does not know, that men, mixed up together in the cares and excitements of busy life, do not appreciate what it is to be an honest farmer, living on his paternal acres? But we must not forget that we were made, thank God! to help one another. We are all links of one great human chain. And I say perdition to the man that would break one of them. [Cheers.] I want to see all men equal in their rights. I live under a monarchical form of government. You under a republic. But I say we are all brothers. [Cheers.] More than that, we are all scions of the same common stock. [Cheers.] We are of one common family. I say it without fear of contradiction here, that Americans and Britons have the love of liberty in their hearts. [Cheers.] I say it without reference to our living under a Queen or a President. I hope there is no high Canadian Tory present, that will go home and tell me. [Laughter.] Don't mistake me—I am a true, loyal, British subject. [Roars of laughter.] What I meant to convey was this—that the great outline of the two greatest nations in the world are the same. We have our property and lives secured by the habeas corpus, and the trial by jury. That is no mean matter. We have an executive head. We have a house of Peers—or a Senate—call it what you please. And we have representatives of the people. These are the great leading outlines of the constitutions of both nations. Why allow any thing to rankle in our hearts, who have every reason as nations, to coalesce? Who can, if they will, so play into each other's hands? I go with the gentleman opposite, (Mr. Tallmadge,) as to free trade. But that is a subject far too wide and too difficult for me to enter on here. I beg pardon for intruding too long. [Cries of "go on," "go on."] I have been trying for a long time to get on my legs, and now I don't know how to sit down. [Laughter.] Because if I had the talent to give vent to it, I am overflowing with matter. [Laughter.]

It has just flashed across my mind, gentlemen, what a progress this world is making, and this country in particular. We can know nothing of it. I need not ask here—for who has not read Washington Irving? Who has not read Knickerbocker? [Laughter.] I should like to see how Rip Van Winkle would have looked if he had opened his eyes, after a thirty year's slumber, on the Bull's Head yesterday or to-day. [Laughter.] He would have given his eyes a double rub, to see the progress made since he went to sleep down the river. And what would he not have done to have been told that two great nations, by the simple power of steam, had been brought within a fortnight's sail of each other? To see mother and child, hitherto estranged by distance and feeling, brought together, as it were, into close proximity? For there was a time when an American in London was treated as a wild beast, and if a Briton came over here, why he was the Devil and all. [Laughter.] This is not so now. As we come to see each other, we come to like one another better than ever before. I have said already, I am a loyal Briton, and I rejoice—I cannot tell you how I rejoice—in the present state of affairs between our two countries. [Cheers.] I assure you gentlemen, I am not alone in this. Hundreds and thousands of British hearts are beating with joy at this moment, at the prospect of a termination of all our difficulties. I sincerely hope, gentlemen, though I have no objection in the world to meeting the Americans in the field—aye, on the tented field—that if we must meet, it may be on the tented field of the Bull's Head. [Roars of laughter.] That is the field for me. No drilling, if you please, but the drilling of turneps. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, I hardly dare trust myself to speak of that glorious man—the Father of his country—to whom allusion was made so handsomely just now. Gentlemen, I revere the memory of Washington. If ever there was a Patriot on earth, Washington was the man. [Cheers.] I visited Mr. Verdon not long since, and I am not ashamed in this company to say, how my heart swelled as I stood at that great man's tomb. I could not help repeating, to the astonishment of the man who showed me the grounds.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod

Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay—
And Freedom—

Gentlemen, I forget the rest of it. [Cheers loud and long.]

Mr. F. touched briefly in conclusion, on the subject of agricultural education. He felt totally incompetent to say how the object was to be brought about, but he would say this, that farmers might be educated too high, and might be kept far beneath their proper position. The point to be aimed at, was that men of high education should be acquainted with the practical details of husbandry, and that men who understand the practical details should not be ignorant of science. He knew an individual, who like many in London, had acquired fortunes in business, determined to have done with the shop, and buy an estate. He closed his books, and down he went to the country. His first inquiry there, as an Englishman's was apt to be, was where the nearest butcher's was? [Laughter.] He was told that every gentleman killed his own mutton. "D—d dirty work," said he, "but I'll try." The man knew no more of country life than the weathercock on the steeple. [Laughter.] Mr. F. concluded by giving—

Domestic Manufactures—Plenty of feet for children's stockings, and the good honest housewife that bears them. [Three cheers given standing.]

Mr. COMSTOCK of Onondaga, remarked that there was a gentleman present from the Old Dominion, who was closely identified with her agricultural interest, and whom he should be glad to hear. He alluded to Mr. Bots, editor of the Southern Planter.

Mr. BOTS being loudly called for, rose and said that he had arrived but a few hours since, and wearied as he was, was unfit to make a speech. But the name of the old State that had given him birth, had touched a cord in his breast to which every fibre of it would always respond. He had the pleasure of expressing for himself and a few of his fellow citizens, their thanks to the company, for the kindness and hospitality they had received while they had sojourned here. They hoped one day to reciprocate this kindness, and give to all present a Virginia welcome, on Virginia soil. [Cheers.] He said he should follow the customs of his home, and call out his own man, and in compliance with that custom, he gave—

This State and City—The one distinguished for its cultivation—the other renowned for its Cultivators. [Cheers.]

The President remarked that the Cultivator appeared to be absent, but the city of Albany was represented, and well represented, here.

G. W. PATTERSON, Esq. said he hoped the gentleman [Mr. Barnard,] who represented Albany so well in Congress, would not fail to do so at the festive board. If not a farmer now, he [Mr. B.] was a farmer's son, and that amounted to the same thing. [Laughter.] When young, Mr. Barnard knew how to hold a plow, and now understood very well how to make a speech.

Mr. BARNARD, being called for, said he regarded himself as a very unfit person to address an Agricultural Society; that those present were aware he was not much of a farmer; but that he remembered the time when he enjoyed a degree of satisfaction in the pursuits of agriculture, which had seldom, if ever, been exceeded since. He said it had been the day dream of his life, that before its close, he should live in the country, possess a farm, and follow agricultural pursuits. That hope he still cherished, and great would be the disappointment, should he fail of realizing those agreeable prospects.

The economical part of farming, Mr. B. thought, was very well understood in this country; and the requisite skill and knowledge, with the means used, in a fair way to be supplied. He wanted to see—and in this he echoed the sentiment of the eloquent gentleman before him, [Mr. Ferguson,] and of the eloquent address of the Governor at the Capitol—he wanted to see the dignity of this employment raised in the general estimation of the public mind. Various influences had been brought to bear on this point; these influences he desired to see extended. He wished to see farmers, as a body, assume, maintain, and deserve a dignity and rank, equal to the just, substantial, and superior claims which really and properly belonged to them. [Cheers.] Mr. Barnard described in terms of great beauty and truth, the condition of the independent American farmer, with his hundred acres of land under good cultivation, and said he knew not why he should not be as true and refined a gentleman as any in the land. There he is—the owner of his farm—the safe property in the world—[Cheers.]—and a property which is sure under all circumstances, not only to produce an abundant supply of the prime necessities, but of many of the good things of life.

Mr. Barnard feared he was detaining the company too long. What he desired to insist on—and that had been his main object in addressing the meeting—was that it is not only important for the American farmer to improve his soil, his breed of animals, his instruments of tillage and of husbandry, but that he should improve himself—[Cheers.]—improve the man—his tastes—his appointments—his scale of character—his pleasures—and in this way elevate the class to which he belongs in the range and scale of society. He offered for a sentiment—

The Cottage Home of the enlightened American Farmer—Filled with contentment, virtue, piety, and peace—as the home of every American farmer ought to be. [Cheers, Home, Sweet Home.]

Col. STONE said, in allusion to the remark made by Mr. Ferguson, respecting Rip Van Winkle, that he regretted the gentleman from her Majesty's dominions, should have missed meeting with this ancient citizen; for (said the Col.) Old Rip was a visitor at the Show Yard, and the plowing match; he saw every thing, aye, and took note of them, and before he left the city, he communicated to one of our Vice Presidents—Anthony Van Bergen—a neighbor of his, all the observations he had made at the Fair, and I am sure this gentleman will give us all that Rip said to him. One thing is unfortunate, Old Rip speaks Dutch; but when he makes a communication, even second hand, I have no doubt all will be gratified to hear him.

Judge VAN BERGEN responded to the call made upon him, and in broad Dutch, which it would require the Lieut. Governor's Yankee Dutch to report, gave the substance of Old Rip's observations—concluding with the following sentiment in the vernacular:

Farmers—Nature's nobility—the highest order among free-men. [Cheers, and Yankee Doodle.]

Mr. NOTT remarked that, as the gentleman from Canada had said he did not understand Dutch, he thought this eloquent though second hand speech of Rip Van Winkle should be translated for the use of the company; and of all the gentlemen pre-

* It may not be improper to state here, that the representative of the Cultivator at the Fair—Mr. Tucker—was at the table, but was unfortunately called from the room while Mr. Bots was speaking, and did not return until Mr. Barnard had commenced his remarks. Had it been otherwise, he would have felt it a pleasure to have responded not only to the high compliment of his valued friend and able co-adjutor in the great cause of Agriculture, from Virginia, but expressed his gratitude for the many sincere expressions of satisfaction, the course of the Cultivator had called forth from gentlemen present at the Fair. He must also be permitted to say here, that his arduous duties as one of the managers of the Fair, prevented his paying that attention to gentlemen and strangers present, which otherwise he would have been most happy to have rendered them; and the same reason will also prevent notices of many things which were doubtless deserving of being more fully recorded.

sent, he knew no one so well qualified to do this faithfully as Col. Stone of New-York. He took the liberty to call on him to perform that duty.

Col. Stone, after repeated calls, finally rose, saying, Why, Mr. President! [Laughter.] Why, sir, I was never so badly treated in my life. [Laughter.] If the gentleman had had the humanity to call on me to render a speech in the Mohawk, or some of the learned languages along shore, where I was picked up, I might have succeeded. Sir, this broad Dutch is not my vernacular, and I don't know how to respond to the call made on me. I would most cheerfully, if I knew how. Besides, sir, I am overwhelmed by the circumstances in which I find myself—the trepidations, and palpitations, and pretty much everything else, which have blurred my tongue, as you perceive. [Laughter.] When Boaz, who was a benevolent old gentleman—though he married a young wife [Laughter]—when he sent that pretty girl of his a gleaner in the field, he told the reapers not to go close, that she might have something to pick up. You have not treated me with the liberality with which he, Jew that he was, treated the stranger. You have plundered Earth, Ocean and Heaven, and Calistail besides [Laughter] of all their sweets, and scattered them about in such profusion that you have left nothing for a man to say. As to the tariff, the veteran on my right (Gen. Tallmadge) has told us all he knew, and how much more I'll undertake to say. [Laughter.] Then we have our most potent, grave and reverend seignior from Her Majesty's dominions—[Mr. Ferguson]. He spoke eloquently on different subjects, and elicited so much applause that a man could not raise a cheer in gleaming after him. I respond to all he said; and am just as much rejoiced that little Queen Victoria and Brother Jonathan have kissed and made up, as he is. [Cheers.] And I am glad he has come here to tell us how they feel, on the Canada side of the pond, on the subject. I would have said something about Virginia, but the magnanimity and open heartedness which Virginia has displayed here, through one of her sons, has disarmed me there. I am very sorry for one thing. I have changed my politics since I came here. Still I thought it the best thing I could do. It is said that when Socrates undertook to discourse on the pleasures of married life, he did it so eloquently and forcibly, at the same time with such delicacy and tenderness, that he sent all his scholars home—the married men to fold their wives to their bosoms, and the unmarried to kiss their sweethearts. Now the gentleman from Albany, who represents this county in congress so much to his own honor and its advantage, has discoursed so eloquently of the pleasures of rural life, that I went for it. I was reared in that kind of life, but was caught some time ago. But I feel anxious about the one hundred acres and the cottage. I have got the other accompaniments. [Laughter.] But how to get the one hundred acres? Sir, to make a long story short, I begin to feel very much like an agrarian, and I propose a division of property. And pointing to Mr. Wadsworth, I should like to cut in for a slice of the Genesee flats. [Laughter.] [Mr. Wadsworth.—You shall have the hundred acres.] Gentlemen will take notice that the bargain is made.

Now sir, to speak seriously, we have heard a great deal said on the education of farmers and the mistakes made on the subject. I don't think the farmers of this country down trodden, nor very ignorant men. Nor do I think we occupy our proper rank. The great error on the subject among young farmers themselves, who are ambitious to do something they are not fitted for, and which is in fact descending, is a propensity to rush to the city—to take even inferior situations in the shops—thinking that if they can dress themselves in a little finer cloth, wear linen shirts instead of cotton, measure off ribbons and talk flippantly to the demoiselles that do the shopping, that they can rise in society. There can be no greater mistake; and my advice to young farmers, who can take fifty acres and a wife, and take care of both, is to cling to the wife and the acres. [Cries of "good," "good," "sound."]

The gentleman who spoke with so many figures about the tariff (Gen. Tallmadge) leaving his cypherine, indulged in a little metaphor. He alluded to that great work known as the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, and spoke of Aladdin's Lamp. Now Aladdin's lamp is in the pocket of a gentleman sitting at one of these tables. There never was such a change as that performed in Albany, and by the gentleman sitting there [pointing to Alex. Walsh, Esq.] This induces me to say that in all the speeches made to-day, in all the sentiments offered and drunk, we have entirely overlooked one very important part of the exhibition. I mean, sir, the beautiful horticultural display; and my design is to call up, at the proper time, the representative of King Solomon. Solomon, gentlemen, was a horticulturist. [Laughter.] He wrote a book that has been lost. [Laughter.] But he discussed there everything that the earth produces, from the Cedar of Lebanon to the Hyssop that springs on the wall. That shows that he was a laborious writer. He was well acquainted with flowers. There is no more beautiful employment than the cultivation of them. Our first parents have been called agriculturists; but this is altogether a mistake. They were horticulturists. I am not certain but the Garden of Eden was Lansingburgh. But there were not so many rivers running through it. We have had a display there of flowers, arranged with a taste that might have made Adam and Eve very comfortable, if they had had such a view as Lansingburgh presented, there! Gentlemen, allow me to tell you that the original language of man was by flowers. All Adam's courtship was carried on by flowers, before they got to the hieroglyphics. [Laughter.] Then came the deaf and dumb signs, and at last the miserable art of printing [Laughter] which seems to have been made for a change only. No matter for that. I think our friend from Lansingburgh [Mr. Walsh] is entitled to great credit for that part of the exhibition. We came very near forgetting it; and but for the allusion to Aladdin's Lamp, I should not have adverted to it. Sir, when I saw such a rich display of fruit on his table—when I saw such clusters of grapes, apples and pears, (judging from their outward appearance, understand) and such plums, than which Albany can produce no better—I am glad she can produce something good besides public men—and when I saw that in a twinkling all disappeared, and in place of it such an array as this before me—I could not but think of the potent charm—the mighty spell of Aladdin's Lamp. Col. Stone concluded with this beautiful sentiment:—

"Flowers.—The alphabet of angels, by which they write, on hills and fields, mysterious truths." [Great Cheering.] Mr. Walsh of Lansingburgh replied briefly to Col. Stone. He began by alluding to the intimate relation subsisting between agriculture and horticulture. The latter is the art by which nature is taught to improve her own products; or perhaps more correctly, it is the art by which man learns to develop more fully the beauties of Divine Providence, and partake with greater relish of the fruits of his own labor. The garden is indeed a Paradise to those who have some knowledge of its manifold treasures, and taste and sensibility to appreciate its numerous delights. It is cause for felicitation that a taste for gardening is evidently increasing among our agricultural population. They are thus creating around themselves an atmosphere of greater purity and joy, and while, as horticulturists imitating our great progenitors, they are truly sharing in their delights. Every farm house in the country should have its Eden of fruits and flowers; promoting intellectual elevation, refinement of taste and feeling, a safe guard against corrupting pleasures, and a source of substantial comfort to the agriculturist; cheering him in his toils, urging him to more effective exertions for the cultivation and improvement of the soil, and thus adding to the sum of individual prosperity

and national capital. Agriculture and horticulture are twin sisters, allied in feeling and interests, and alike contributing to strew the pathway of life with blossoms of bliss.

This has been a proud day for our State Society; but while we rejoice in its advancing prosperity, let us not forget our County Associations, with the prosperity of which our interests are so vitally connected. The Annual Fairs of many of these associations are about to follow in the train of our state festival; and let us in our several spheres extend to them our free and generous countenance and support. Mr. W. concluded with the following sentiment:—

"The New-York State Agricultural Society.—"She retires from the field for the season," allowing her younger sisters of the state to occupy her place, and commending them most cordially to the public interest and favor.

Gen. VILLE, of Rensselaer, was called up, and said that he was not disposed, after hearing so many eloquent addresses and beautiful sentiments, to obtrude anything upon the company in his humble, farmer-like way. For he claimed to be a practical farmer. He had passed his life, with but rare exceptions, on a farm. He had witnessed with lively interest, the attempts that had been made to elevate and improve agriculture and agriculturists. He rejoiced now to see the auspicious results of the efforts commenced some few years since. We had here representatives from almost every state in the Union. Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Old Dominion (God bless her!) Young Michigan, and others that he knew not of, and last but not least, our friends of the Canadas, had honored us with their countenance and encouragement on this occasion. He thanked them for their valuable co-operation with us in the more responsible and arduous duties of the field; and in doing so, he knew he but echoed the general sentiment of the company. [Cheers.] He would not detain them at that late hour with any extended train of remark. But he could not forbear adverting to some things that happened ten or fifteen years ago, in contrast with the scene that now presented itself. At that time six persons only could be got together here in reference to this subject of agriculture. Year after year, (said Gen. V.) we met in this hall and in yonder capital with a view to some steps to get up a spirit of emulation among farmers, and thus to give an impulse to the cause of agriculture. These efforts, at that time, met with very little encouragement. But though our number was small, our hearts were stout and willing; and those feeble efforts, seconded by at most some twenty individuals, had been crowned with at least partial success. It was gratifying to see how changed the scene now—how public opinion on this subject has been revolutionized.

Gen. Vile here took occasion to pay a passing tribute to the memory of the lamented Jassa Buel, whom he characterized as the pioneer in this cause, and who by unwearied exertions to elevate the condition of the husbandman, added a spirit of expanded benevolence and philanthropy, which entitled him to the distinction of having been in every sense of the word, a benefactor to the human race.

Gen. V. concluded with the remark that we had heard much about the Fair, and about the husbandman; but nothing about the wives and daughters of husbandmen. He therefore gave—

"The New-York State Fair, and the Fair of New-York State."

[Gen. Vile, before taking his seat, said he would follow out the Virginia custom of nominating his successor; and he accordingly called up the Rev. Henry Colman, formerly a citizen of Massachusetts, now an adopted citizen of New-York.]

Mr. COLMAN responded briefly to the call of the company. It was hardly fair, he said, to call on him to night. With the leave of the company he would give only a sentiment, which he trusted would find a warm response:

"The Great Sub-soil Plot, Universal Education.—Designed to break up and elevate and enrich the lower strata; and, in so doing, render better and more productive all the formations. [Cheers.]

Mr. FERGUSON here reminded the company that they had left one thing undone, and he would supply the omission by proposing—

"The Health of the Society's President. [Drank with cheers.] The President (Mr. Wadsworth) to whose efforts much of the elat and spirit of the scene may be attributed, made a brief and appropriate reply.

Col. Stone remarked that the gentleman who called on a clergyman to make a speech and got only a sentiment, should have extended the call to the class rather than an individual; and he went into a eulogy on the clergy at some length, concluding with—

"The Clergy of the U. States.—As a body, worthy of their sacred calling, and deserving of honor from every civilized man."

Col. S., after this toast, availed himself of his right to call on the Rev. Mr. Choules of New-York, and

Mr. COULS responded to the call in some brief remarks. Mr. COULS followed, in a powerful appeal to the clergy on behalf of agriculture, and urging upon them the duty of themselves setting an example of good husbandry as well for the moral effect of such a course, as for their own temporal interest.

Mr. BALDWIN said he would avail himself of this occasion, to correct a mistake, into which he, or the printer, had fallen in reference to the name of the late lamented Judge Buel, of this city. At our last Annual Fair, in answer to a call on a similar occasion, I said, or was made to say, (in grouping certain illustrious names among the living and the dead, who had contributed largely to the advancement of the cause of Agriculture,) that that of Judge Buel, held to some others in this state, a secondary rank. Now, sir, I beg leave to remark, that such was not my sentiment or belief then, nor is it now—nor in my judgment was, or is it, the sentiment or belief of any intelligent man in America. In my humble opinion, sir, no man in this country, has contributed so much to the advancement and elevation of our cause, as did Judge Buel. His name and memory are closely associated with the Agricultural history of this state and nation; and paused he the hand that should attempt to pluck a single leaf from the dearly bought and fairly won chaplet that encircles his brow. Let no returning anniversary of this Society pass, without paying a just tribute to his memory. I beg leave, in conclusion, to give—

"The memory of the late Judge Buel of Albany.—His successful labors in the cause of Agriculture, have placed his name high among the benefactors of mankind, and second to none in the state or nation. Let us revere his memory, and emulate his bright example."

Mr. NORT, after a few remarks highly commendatory of the skill and integrity displayed by the mechanics of the city of Albany, in the various articles of excellent workmanship exhibited by them at the Fair, gave:

"Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.—Pillars of the social fabric—mutually essential to its stability and true greatness. [Cheers.]

Mr. BALDWIN, in conclusion, gave the following:

"The Earth—Our Mother Earth.—From her we came; to her we shall all return. Let us in the mean time, as dutiful children, honor our parent, study her nature, cultivate her good will, court her smiles and win her favor."

Letters were read from the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Hon. HENRY CLAY, Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, Hon. JOHN DAVIS, Gov. of Mass., Hon. A. P. UPSHUR, Sec'y of the Navy, Hon. LEVI WOODBURY, Hon. JAMES M. GARNETT,

Pres. of the U. S. Ag. Society, and other invited guests, several of which it was our intention to have published, but we are compelled for want of room to omit them.

THE FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

In concluding our history of the Fair, it seems proper that we should give some facts in relation to the funds of the Society, and to explain the reasons why it was deemed necessary by the Board of Managers to charge the small sum of 12½ cents for admittance to the show-yard. On making the arrangements for the Fair, it was ascertained that the expenses in erecting the buildings, procuring tents, building pens, police, guards, &c., would amount to about one thousand dollars. How this sum was to be raised, was the question. The Society had not the funds to meet it; and further, it was thought unwise to burthen its treasury with such a responsibility, as it was believed that the moment the Society got involved in debt, its usefulness, if not its existence, would cease. It was at first proposed to raise the sum necessary by subscription; but this was deemed inexpedient, inasmuch as it was found necessary to raise by subscription about \$600 for the Society, to enable it to draw its quota from the state treasury and to pay its premiums. It was then proposed to adopt the plan pursued by the foreign Ag. Societies, by the American Institute, and many other societies—that of charging an admittance fee, to all but members of the Society. This fee was put so low, (12 1-2 cents,) that it was thought no person would have a right to complain; and, though some little complaint was made, the plan was found, upon the whole, to work admirably, as by it, not only the expenses of the Fair were paid, but the managers, having the sole control of the yard, were enabled to preserve a degree of order and quietness which could not otherwise have been attained.

The receipts for admission, were,..... \$1,296-10
From which deduct bad bills,..... 19-00

Expenses of building, tents, pens, police, night guards, laborers, &c. &c. say,..... 1,000-00

Leaving a balance of..... \$277-10
To be carried to the treasury of the Society.

The Society acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions in aid of its funds:

J. Lennox, N. Hamburg,.....	\$100	Prun, Wilson & Vosburgh	10
J. S. Wadsworth, Genesee,.....	100	Albany,.....	10
J. Townsend, Albany,.....	50	Joel Rathbone, Albany,.....	10
Jas. Wadsworth, Genesee,.....	50	J. L. Schoolcraft, Albany,.....	10
J. McD. McIntyre, Albany,.....	25	Jas. Stevenson, Albany,.....	10
J. B. Nott, Guildford,.....	25	L. G. Ten Eyck, Albany,.....	10
W. P. Van Rensselaer,.....	25	T. Van Vechten, Albany,.....	10
Greenbush,.....	25	C. Van Benthuysen, Albany,.....	10
Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook,.....	10	B. R. Wood, Albany,.....	10
Erastus Corning, Albany,.....	10	W. A. Wharton, Albany,.....	10
A. Ayrault, col'd by him,.....	10	J. N. Wilder, Albany,.....	10
W. H. Barker, Tivoli,.....	10	Webb & Douglass, Albany,.....	10
W. E. Bleeker, Albany,.....	10	A. Ayrault, Genesee,.....	5
V. P. Down, Albany,.....	10	P. Cagger, Albany,.....	5
J. Edwards, Albany,.....	10	Eagle Tavern, Albany,.....	5
Gideon Hawley, Albany,.....	10	C. Foster, Albany,.....	5
Friend Humphrey, Albany,.....	10	G. Lathrop, Albany,.....	5
Rufus H. Kim, Albany,.....	10	J. L. Rathbone, Albany,.....	5
J. & A. McClure, Albany,.....	10	B. P. Staats, Albany,.....	5
		Wm. Thorburn, Albany,.....	5

New-York County Agricultural Fairs.

WE need not say that we are truly gratified at the evident advance made by these societies in public favor the present year—the great increase of attractions in the number and variety of objects presented—and the more successful management that has attended them; a result that was, indeed, to be expected from the experience gained. Our thanks are also due to our attentive friends who have forwarded us early notice of the doings of the several societies. We regret that we are not able to present a more ample report of each, but our limits, and the late period at which some of them have been received, forbid. We wish it to be understood, however, that though postponed, they are not forgotten.

RENSSELAER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The first Fair of the Rensselaer Agricultural Society was held at Lansingburgh, on the 4th and 5th of October; and received the attention from the public spirited farmers of that county, which such exhibitions uniformly excite. The cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, exhibited, were quite fine; and few Fairs will be able to present a better display of fruits and flowers. The Short Horns of Messrs. Vail of Troy, Ball of Hoosick, Sampson and Coons of Brunswick, &c., attracted much notice. Mr. Comstock of Lansingburgh, presented peaches 11½ inches in circumference, and weighing 10½ ounces. Lemons from Lansingburgh, beautiful quinces from the same place, and a rich collection of grapes from Lansingburgh, Greenbush, and Troy, were on the tables. A great variety of other fine fruits and vegetables were also presented; and their arrangement was in general most admirable. Some specimens of the green globe artichoke lately introduced into this country, and which promises to be quite an acquisition to our gardens, were exhibited by Mr. A. Walsh of Lansingburgh, to whose skill and taste much of the interest of the Fair in this department was owing. Saratoga, Albany, and Schenectady, contributed their quota of flowers; and altogether, a more splendid display of these rich and beautiful productions of nature, will with difficulty be made. We are firmly of the opinion that premiums for the best collections of flowers should be made by every county society in the state. Exhibitions of this kind would do very much to extend a taste for their cultivation among all classes of society, and this we think a positive good.

Silk, in the form of cocoons, reeled, and manufactured,

was exhibited, and some specimens were particularly fine. The variety of agricultural implements was great, and properly excited much observation among the farmers present. The show of domestic manufactured articles was not great, but the quality of the articles was of the best kind. This point, the exhibition of domestic manufactures, is one which should receive particular attention from our societies. Nothing will so soon free us from our embarrassments as individuals, or as a nation, as domestic industry. This is the key to prosperity, and the securing it should never be lost sight of in our efforts to advance the condition of all.

The address, on the second day, was delivered by Wm. P. Van Rensselaer, Esq., of Greenbush, and was in the highest degree creditable to him as a scholar, and an agriculturist. It will doubtless be published. In the afternoon there was a sale of stock. This was well attended, and many animals were disposed of at fair prices; some indeed at high ones. We have only to add, that this first Fair of that rich and spirited county, excellent as it has been, is only a prelude and an earnest of what Rensselaer county will do hereafter.

JEFFERSON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Jefferson County has kept up and supported an agricultural society longer than most other counties in the state, and the condition of agriculture there has consequently progressed much more rapidly than in many other counties. An additional impulse has been given by the bounty of the state, and the Fair of last year, and particularly the one held this year, have proved that the effect has not been lost on the public spirited men of this rich county.

The Cattle Show and Fair was held on the 15th of September, at Watertown, and although the day was quite rainy and unfavorable, the thousands that assembled evinced that their attachment to the objects intended to be advanced by the society was not to be damped or interrupted. Jefferson is fast becoming a first rate dairy county, and the specimens of butter and cheese shown on this occasion, prove that Orange and Dutchess must look to their laurels. The show of domestic manufactures was unusually fine, and the display of cloths, carpets, &c., &c., was most encouraging. Our Jefferson friends are right here; they are opening to themselves the true source of independence and wealth. The stock exhibited received general admiration. The plowing match came off in fine style; twelve competitors entering, and the excellence of the work, the several plows and teams, so nearly equal that the task of decision was a difficult one. The quantity of sugar made in Jefferson county is great. Mr. Canfield of Champion, made no less than thirty barrels of beautiful fine grained sugar this year; and abundance of fine samples were presented at the exhibition. The address was delivered by E. Camp, Esq., President of the Society, and we have rarely had the pleasure of perusing a production more pertinent to such an occasion, or more practical in its tendencies. The course of Jefferson county, in regard to premiums on farms, awarding three of ten, fifteen, and twenty dollars each, for the best farms in the county, and one of six dollars to the best farm in each town, where one shall be offered for examination, we think has a happy effect in encouraging farm improvement, and deserving attention from the managers of other societies. Certainly this course the last year, and the present, has furnished us in the form of farm reports, papers of the most valuable kind, and honorable to the gentlemen who executed the surveys. The following list of premiums awarded, will show the liberality with which this association is supported; a liberality which many other counties would find it for their interest to imitate:

3 of \$1 each,	\$3
9 of 2 each,	18
35 of 3 each,	105
17 of 4 each,	68
16 of 5 each,	80
23 of 6 each,	138
2 of 8 each,	16
2 of 10 each,	20
1 of 15 each,	15
1 of 20 each,	20

No. of Pems. 109

Am't awarded, \$493

The committee on Farms and Dairies visited every town in the county, with the exception of Philadelphia. From their report we extract a few items relating to the dairy; and we shall hereafter endeavor to give the report of the second premium farm, as an interesting and honorable proof of what industry can accomplish, when directed by skill. The committee examined forty-three farms, twenty-seven cheese, and ten butter dairies, and traveled more than three hundred miles. "In the cheese dairies 829 cows were milked, and when examined, (from the 15th of August to the 1st of September,) they had made 197,734 lbs.; calculating the season to be three-fourths gone, they would make in all 263,645 lbs., which would be 318 lbs. to each cow. This, at 5½ cents per pound, would amount to \$17.49 per cow, and the butter made in the fall and spring from each of the same cows must amount to five or six dollars more. In the ten butter dairies 185 cows were milked, and they had made 15,020 lbs. Taking the aggregate of all the cheese dairies up to August 15th, each cow had averaged per day two pounds two and a half ounces of cheese; and the butter dairies, thirteen and a half ounces per day. Calculating cheese at five and a half cents, and butter at twelve and a half cents per pound, there would be a difference in favor of making cheese of about one and three-eighths cents per day, or one dollar and sixty-nine cents for four months. It was uniformly the case that the greatest

quantity of butter was made from each cow, where the quality was the poorest. This goes to confirm the better opinion which already exists, that by letting milk stand until it becomes loppered the quantity of cream increases, while the quality deteriorates." We may remark here, that this opinion is at variance with the practice of the celebrated Orange dairies, where the milk which produces the fine butter of that county is invariably allowed to coagulate or become loppered, previous to churning. It is certainly desirable that this question should be decided, and we hope some of our dairy friends who have the means, will, by manufacturing butter in both ways, with equal skill and care, aid the public in this decision.

ONONDAGA CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Cattle Show and Fair of this county came off on the 5th and 6th of October, and was in most respects worthy of the high agricultural character of Old Onondaga. The horses, cattle, (working cattle especially,) and sheep, were very fine; the show of the latter, in the opinion of many, being superior to that of the State Fair at Albany. The Onondaga Standard states from the several reports, the number of animals exhibited as follows:

Working Oxen,	26 pairs.
Matched Steers,	9
Working Horses,	7
Other Horses,	40
Sheep,	109
Swine,	70

Total of Animals,

Quite a variety of agricultural implements from the warehouse of Messrs. Smith & Co. of Syracuse, were exhibited and much admired. The number of dairy specimens was small, but the quality good; and the show of domestic manufactures limited. There is a decided fault in this respect in most of the Fairs of our country. Few things give more interest to such meetings, than a full display of the handiwork of the hands of our farmers' wives and daughters; and when this subject is better understood, we shall see more, not only of these products, but of the makers themselves, at these agricultural holidays.

We perceive that our correspondent, E. Marks, Esq., received the first premium offered for farms. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of farms in the county naturally as good, or even superior to Mr. Marks', and this result, so honorable to him, is a proof of what industry, directed by intelligence and skill, can accomplish in the management of a farm. Mr. M. also received the premium for the best bull; for the best fine woolled ewes; and for the best pigs. If possible, we shall make room hereafter for the report on plows, and the one on farms.

ONEIDA COUNTY FAIR, 1842.

MESSRS. GAYLORD & TUCKER.—The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of this Society was held on the 12th and 13th, and two finer days never shone; and I venture to say, a more imposing exhibition has never been witnessed at a county celebration in the state or nation. We had made extensive preparations, anticipating a great show, and they were all needed. On Tuesday, cattle, sheep, swine, mechanic and domestic articles began to arrive; on Wednesday, the first day of the Fair, our streets were filled, and soon our public square was crowded with the cattle, sheep, and horses and their attendants, and farmers.

The show of cattle was fine; some first rate thorough bred animals were exhibited, and the grade and native stock was very superior. The show of swine, both in number and quality, I think was decidedly superior to the State Fair; mostly of the Berkshire breed and cross.

In sheep, the number small, but superior. In the dairy department, for premiums on butter, there were twenty-five competitors; and having myself examined the specimens at Albany, at the State Fair, and here also, I am of the opinion that the butter exhibited at our Fair was superior to that. It was truly a most splendid exhibition, and did great credit to the dairies of Oneida. In cheese, too, the show was excellent—eleven competitors—and had I an opportunity I would send you a specimen of one of the premium cheeses presented to the officers by H. Rhodes, Esq., of Trenton, which would be demonstration as to its superiority.

The ladies' department was supplied with fabrics which would have done honor to any Fair. The exhibition of flannels was not only very large, but very superior indeed. The committee, composed of men competent to decide, reported that it was the best collection of flannels they ever witnessed.

In the fancy department there was a great variety, and much taste was displayed.

Plows, of various patterns, and agricultural implements, from B. F. Smith's warehouse, Syracuse, and various other sources, were exhibited.

In the vegetable department, the show was very excellent. I cannot particularize.

Capt. Wm. Merwin, late of the U. S. Navy, a resident of Utica, presented six varieties of grapes of his own raising, as fine specimens as I ever saw; and also some excellent celery plants. You will doubtless be surprised to learn, that there were from eight to ten thousand people present. The court-house, where our ladies exhibited their handy work, was literally thronged from morning till night, and still more desired to be gratified. Such a body of farmers was never before collected together in Oneida. At two the society partook of a dinner at Stanwix Hall, got up in first rate order, at twenty-five cents each; not accompanied, as was the agricultur-

al dinner at Albany, with wines, &c., but in accordance with temperance principles, such as farmers practice upon, and which I, for one, hope never again will be departed from by the officers of the State Society.

After dinner a procession was formed and proceeded to the church, which was filled with an audience composed of farmers, their wives and daughters, who listened to an address from the writer, prepared at very short notice. If their undivided attention, and a request unanimously made for its publication, is evidence that it met at least their approbation, all that was given.

On Thursday the plowing match came off. More than two thousand persons, ladies and gentlemen, attended. Seventeen competitors entered the field. Among the competitors was the President of our Society, the Hon. P. Jones, who entered the lists and did his work right well.

The quantity of each land, one quarter of an acre, was performed from one hour and five minutes to one and three quarters; one ox team, a noble pair of red cattle, doing their work with more rapidity than most of the others. The plow was held by a colored man, who was an excellent plowman, but labored under the disadvantage of not being used to the team. The work was done admirably by all. The first premium was awarded to my associate of the Central Farmer, E. Constock, his plowman having performed the best work. But it was all admirably done. All the plows which received premiums were of the Livingston county pattern.

After the plowing match, and a dinner at Stanwix Hall, the premiums were declared and paid off, amounting to over \$650, and the numerous farmers and their wives and daughters returned to their homes; nothing to my knowledge, having taken place to mar the festivities of the occasion.

Great credit is due to the Hon. Arnon Constock of Western, chairman of the Committee of Control, and Gen. Armstrong, Gen. Marshall, and Col. Utley, Marshals, for the good order and arrangement, which, in the exhibition of stock, &c., as well as at the plowing match, added so much to the enjoyment of all present.

I consider this a most proud occasion for the agricultural interest of Oneida. It shows that our march is onward, beyond all our expectation—the number of competitors much larger than last year—and the exhibition in every department far superior. If the State Fair should be held in this county, as I trust it may be in due time, we will give to you as good an exhibition from Central New-York as you had at Albany, and, in some respects, I think I may promise superior.

The report on crops, considering the season, was very fair: Winter Wheat, 24½ bushels; Spring Wheat, 37; Oats, 112½; Corn, 94; Barley, 64; Potatoes, 696; Rye, 33; Ruta Baga, 284; Mangel Wurtzel, 1,150; Sugar Beet, 519; Carrots, 554; the grain by standard weight, the roots weighed and 60 lbs. allowed as a bushel; the actual weight being, as you know, much less, which will increase the amount per acre nearly one-third.

The silk department showed a very great improvement, both in quality and quantity, since last year; Cocoons and silk exhibited, which were pronounced very superior.

Hoping hereafter to furnish for the State Society a detailed account of our Fair,

I subscribe myself, yours,

Rome, Oct. 15, 1842.

B. P. J.

COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR.

We are much indebted to our friend "N. N. D.," for his account of the recent Fair of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, which was held at Hudson Oct. 10. The crowded stated of our columns, however, compels us, much to our regret, to omit a part of it. He says:

"On the ground were 38 cows, 13 bulls, 18 bucks, 25 ewes, 17 hogs, 3 steers, 16 yokes of working oxen, and 16 horses, making 162 quadrupeds in all. Then there were plows and harrows, cultivators and fanning mills, root and straw cutters, pumps and hay presser, quilts and comforters, carpets and toilet covers, wax flowers and lace veils, bee hives and cocoons, sewing silk and fine linen, huge beets and potatoes, fine apples and pears, butter and cheese; of the former article one hundred and seventeen lots were exhibited, together with almost every other article produced or used on the farm.

"The best bull on the ground was Osceola, a thorough bred Durham from the Patroon's herd; he is owned by Ambrose Russel of Claverack. A bull owned by Ira Blakeman of Taghkanick, to which I alluded in my account of last year's fair, was again exhibited. He was sired by Osceola; his dam was a native cow. This was a most instructive specimen of the improvement which may be effected by a single cross of the improved Short Horns with our native stock; but let those who seek to produce this improvement remember that there is a vast difference even among this celebrated breed; none, therefore, but the very best should be selected for this purpose; for, as far as my observation extends, grade animals are very prone to copy with too faithful accuracy, all the defects of the race which is intended for their improvement. The very animal of which I am speaking, is an instance in point. Osceola's tail is set on nearly up to his hips, and shows that ominous depression at its root, so well described by R., at page 157 of your seventh volume; and this bull not only copies, but actually exaggerates the defect. But notwithstanding this, his superiority to the common natives is strikingly apparent to the most superficial observer.

"The finest cow on the ground belonged to Hugh McClellan of Greenport. She is a mixture of Holderness and Durham, and has all the points of a good dairy cow.

Near her stood a heifer which was calved by her on the 3d of 2d month, 1841; and on the 17th of 5th month, 1842, she, (the heifer,) had a fine calf, which was taken from her at the end of four weeks, when she gave an ordinary pail full at each milking. She is now as large as the ordinary native cows, and is in good condition. This speaks volumes in favor of the milking properties and early maturity of this cross. J. W. Jenkins of Claverack, showed a very fine calf five months and nine days old, weighing 500 lbs., having had no other feed than the run of the pasture and sour milk. I was not informed of its pedigree, but I suppose it was a cross of the Durham and Holderness.

"One of the most instructive groups in the exhibition, were the cattle of Justus McKinstry, Esq., consisting of two cows, two heifers, and a fine bull. They show the result of an experiment which has been for some years in progress, having for its object to engraft on the Devons those additional qualities which are desirable to adapt them to our soil, climate, and course of husbandry. To effect this purpose, crosses have been taken from the Durhams, Alderneys, and Holdernesses. I presume the Alderneys have been made use of to increase the richness of the milk; but I suspect they have lost more in form than they have gained in this respect. My limited knowledge on this subject does not enable me to pronounce on the success or ill success of this spirited and patriotic attempt to improve our cattle. Youatt says emphatically, that "to adapt the breed to the soil and climate, is the grand secret of breeding;" and if it be so, all who make the attempt richly deserve the gratitude and sympathy of farmers, either in case of failure or success. Some of the sheep were good, but none so good as to require especial notice. The working oxen were truly noble; this part of the show far surpassed the one in Albany. The hogs, with one Chinese exception, were Berkshires; and beautiful ones they were. My duties as one of a committee, did not allow me to bestow more than a passing glance at the horses. I was told by a good judge, that the animals exhibited were much better than those of last year. The best animals were of the Highlander and Messenger breeds. Among the agricultural implements was a corn planter, the invention of one of our mechanics, which is a very good implement, and can be afforded at a less price, (\$8.00,) than any that I have seen before. It is difficult to draw, or to describe, its peculiarities being in the inside; but I hope the inventor will place one in the office of the Cultivator for public inspection. The specimens of female taste and skill were numerous, and very creditable to them. I cannot close without mentioning one beautiful toilet cover, presented by Justus Niles of Austerlitz, and worked by one of his daughters; it was of pure white, and fruit, flowers, and birds were worked upon it with very great taste and neatness. N. N. D."

Stockport, 10th Month 17th, 1842.

CAYUGA COUNTY FAIR.

The Cayuga Co. Ag. Society held their second Cattle Show and Fair at Auburn, on the 12th and 13th of Oct. The weather was favorable for the exhibition, and the number in attendance was very large; much larger than last year. The show of cattle was very large; of horses, sheep, and swine there was a good exhibit; and a good show of agricultural machines and implements of the different varieties; also a grand exhibition of household productions, such as domestic cloth of the different varieties. The specimens of needlework were very superior, and I think can not be beaten in any county in the state. In butter and cheese there was an exhibition worthy of all praise. The mechanics came in for a full share of praise, for their laudable zeal in presenting their specimens of workmanship for the inspection of the public. The exhibition of this day clearly proves that our agriculturists are awake to their best interests; and that Cayuga will stand one of the first in the state in respect to her quality of stock, and the enterprise and the success of her yeomanry. J. B. D.

Auburn, Oct. 1842.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR AT WORCESTER.

We had the great pleasure of attending this long established, and justly celebrated Fair, at its late annual meeting, and have rarely been more gratified, than while witnessing the manner and spirit of this favorite exhibition of the Old Bay State. We arrived at Worcester at 9 o'clock on Wednesday, in company with Col. Lincoln, whom we had the good fortune to meet in the cars, and immediately proceeded to witness the Plowing Match. The prize was contested by thirty teams, all oxen. Part of the plows had two yoke of oxen and a driver, the other part one yoke each without a driver. These teams were a splendid sight, well matched and trained. The plowing was of course done in the best manner, though the nature of the ground, full of small stones, fully tried the skill of the plowmen. One of the plows was held by a boy of 12 years of age, and boys have several times, we were told, received the premiums of the Society at this annual match.

From the plowing match we proceeded to the show yards, which were admirably arranged on ground belonging to the Society. Here the show of cattle, sheep, and swine, was truly splendid, the whole numbering between 400 and 500. At the Worcester Fair, may be seen in all their glory the beautiful native cattle of New-England—oxen, cows, and steers, so justly prized and lauded. We could not divest ourselves of the impression, however, that the native cattle of Worcester Co. owe

much of their celebrity to the imported bulls which have occasionally, for many years past, been introduced into that state. In addition to this, the Fairs at Worcester and Brighton, for so many years past (some 30,) have had the effect of inducing farmers to select their best animals to breed from, and in this way a decided improvement has doubtless been made in the pure native stock. We saw a beautiful Ayrshire bull presented to the Society by J. P. Cushing, Esq. of Watertown, but smaller than most of our farmers would prefer. Some of his calves were also exhibited, a cross on the native stock, and as we thought a marked improvement. There were a great number of grade animals, crosses of the Durham, Holderness, Ayrshires, &c. with each other, or with the native stock. The show of native cows greatly exceeded our expectations high as they were. There were a number of cows with a dash of foreign blood, that were beautiful animals.

To test the power of draft in the oxen, in a trial for which 22 yokes were entered, a cart was loaded with two tons weight of stone, which they successively drew up a small elevation. In doing this, and in backing and turning, the teams had a fine opportunity of exhibiting their admirable training to the best advantage.

Of sheep there was a good representation, embracing some fine Dishleys, Leicesters, South Downs, Merinos, Saxony, and natives.

Of Swine there was a show worthy of the admiration of our friend W. Lincoln, Esq. whom we found in the midst of them, and who will doubtless commemorate their good qualities in his usual happy manner. In addition to some beautiful Berkshires, there was a variety called the "Hospital Breed," with which we were much pleased. They are a large white hog, much resembling the Berkshires in shape, and we think showing occasionally evidences of that blood. They are, we believe, a cross of several of the favorite breeds of Mackay, Leicester, and Berkshire.

Never have we seen so fine a display of butter and cheese as at this Fair. Many of our farmers might well afford to make a journey to Worcester, to learn to make and put up these articles for market. The butter was mostly in pound and two pound cakes, and when laid out for exhibition made a fine appearance.

The exhibition of Fruit and Flowers in the Horticultural department, was of the most gratifying kind. The show of apples could scarcely be exceeded; of pears, some sixty kinds were shown, all excellent; and one presented by Noah Allen, Esq. weighed 43 ounces.

The sketch of the history of the Society, presented by the President, the Hon. Levi Lincoln, was most interesting. When the Society was organized, six individuals gave their note for \$3,000, that the association might receive from the state the grant of \$600. This sum has not only been repaid by contributions, and the addition of members, but there is a balance on hand of \$7,000. Gov. Lincoln has been president 22 years, and we think it no disparagement to him to say, that valuable as his civil services have been, the memory of the aid he has rendered agriculture, will remain long after the former shall have passed away. The address by J. Mason, Esq. of Templeton, was an able production and well received.

It may be mentioned as a coincidence, that during the dinner of the Society three years since, the death of Judge Buel was received, and announced. At the dinner of this year, the news of the death of Robert Manning, the distinguished Pomologist of Salem, was received, and announced by Gen. Dearborn. As a Pomologist, Mr. Manning was without a rival in this country, and probably equal to any man living.

Speeches at the table were made by Gen. Dearborn, Hon. J. Quincy Jr., Hon. J. T. Austin, Hon. L. Saltonstall, and others, which were interesting and received with applause.

In one respect at least, the Worcester Society has an advantage over most associations in the country. The present was its 30th anniversary, and all the value of experience is added to the public spirit of the men who manage it. The Society owns the ground on which the fair is held. The pens are substantial, built at an expense of \$1,500. These, after the show, are taken down, and carefully packed in buildings erected for this purpose.

No one in the vicinity doubts the beneficial influence of this Society, not only on the Agriculture of the district, but also on the men of the county. Certain it is, we have never seen a finer looking body of men and women than we had the pleasure of meeting at Worcester. There were from 10 to 15 thousand present, and the Bay State may well be proud of her children.

After the fair, we paid a flying visit to Boston, and in company with Mr. Hovey, of the Magazine of Horticulture, visited some of the fine farms and residences in the vicinity of that city. Of these, none interested us more than Mr. Cushing's celebrated place at Watertown, over which we were shown by Mr. Haggerston, the gentlemanly and intelligent manager. The green houses, graperies, gardens, parks, orchards, meadows, &c. were all in a style of excellence and neatness not to be surpassed. He also showed us some superior Ayrshire cows. In the piggery, kept so neat there was scarcely a smell of swine about it, we saw some of the pure Mackay pigs, a beautiful white hog, also some pure China, with a variety of crosses. The splendor of the mansion and furniture when completed, judging from what we saw, will not be exceeded by any thing in this country. The example of Mr. C. in so highly improving his farm, will have a beneficial effect, in rendering the environs of

that fine city still more inviting, as it can scarcely fail to be imitated to a greater or less degree.

Mt. Auburn is a delightful place. To the good taste, public spirit, and perseverance of Gen. Dearborn, the Bostonians are indebted for this beautiful spot; a place, where, after life's "fitful fever," it must be a pleasure to sleep, and to the memory of the General, should its proudest mausoleum be dedicated.

In our visit to Cambridge, we unhappily found our friend Buckingham absent, but we had the pleasure of examining the extensive green houses and nurseries of Mr. Hovey, also in this place. Mr. Hovey has lately purchased some 30 acres, and is now planting an extensive nursery. It was a matter of regret, that we had no more time to spend in examining the agricultural and horticultural improvements, so manifest in every direction around this city.

In a word, we have been much gratified with our brief excursion, from the "Anglo Dutch" city of Albany, to Worcester, and the Metropolis of New-England. There is a public spirit, an intelligence, an activity every where, which marks the New-England character, and makes one cease to wonder at the improvements every where visible. In this, industry is the great element of wealth, and no where is it more conspicuous, or seen to better advantage, than in this honored land of the Pilgrims.

BERKSHIRE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

Much to our regret, we were unable to be present at the thirty-second Cattle Show of the Berkshire Ag. Society, which was held at Pittsfield, Mass., Oct. 5th and 6th. To our friend of the "Three Hills Farm," we are indebted for a description of it, which, however, we have been compelled to curtail in some measure, to enable us to give it a place this month. He says:

"The show of animals, particularly working-oxen and steers, exceeded any former exhibition which I have ever attended; there being 110 yokes on the ground, of well matched cattle, mostly red, and in high working condition; yes, some of them more fit for the shambles than some I have seen slaughtered for beef in Albany. It was a most gratifying display.

"The exhibition of cows, heifers, and calves, surpassed any former exhibition. They were in fine condition, and showed evident improvement both in size and form.

The show of bulls was not only deficient in numbers, but in quality; only one worthy of notice, and to him the first premium was very justly awarded. If a little more attention was paid to the quality, symmetry and style of the bulls, a very great improvement would soon be manifest.

The swine, though not numerous, were generally very good; and two of them would answer well to the portraits, in a late London Farmer's Magazine, of the "Improved Essex" hogs, which took the first premium at the Fair of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The sheep I did not examine, but I understand they were very fair specimens.

The specimens exhibited in the Town-Hall, arranged as usual, with good taste, by Messrs. Beebe and Colt, of the handiwork of the industrious daughters of Berkshire bore evident marks of improvement. A pair of white woolen blankets, made and exhibited by Mrs. Chapman of Pittsfield, exceeded anything of the kind I ever beheld. A piece of flannel made and exhibited by Mrs. Worden of Richmond, was much admired by all who examined it; so was also a beautiful piece of linen diaper, made by Mrs. Churchill of Pittsfield. The specimens of embroidery, presented by Mrs. Root, could hardly be excelled; and added much to the display, and furnished evidence that the females whose home is among the hills and valleys, know what constitutes the elegancies as well as the substantial of life. In short, take it altogether, this exhibition of domestic manufactures would satisfy the most skeptical, that we have the ability of rendering ourselves independent of foreign industry.

The number of competitors for the premiums on butter was greater than at any former exhibition; which was accounted for by reducing the quantity required from 100 to 50 lbs. There were 13 lots offered, all of which were of good quality and put up in superior order, and reflect great credit on the makers. There were only three lots of 100 lbs. each of cheese offered, but they were of rare quality.

The morning of the second day opened with a brilliant sun, a clear blue sky, with scarcely a cloud to be seen; and at an early hour the sacred stillness which pervaded nature was broken by the busy hum of preparation for the most exciting and interesting part of the exercises—the plowing match, which was to take place at 8 o'clock. The field selected for the contest of the plowmen, was in the beautiful valley of the silent Housatonic, whose surrounding scenery of hills and dales were decked in Autumn's beautiful and varied foliage.

When I arrived on the ground, I found it surrounded on all sides by multitudes of both sexes, in anxious expectation for the coming contest. The field was laid off in lands of one-fourth of an acre each, and the time allotted for plowing that portion was one hour, with a rest of five minutes. There were 21 teams entered for competition—13 of horses and 8 of oxen. The longest time consumed by any plowman was 59 minutes; the shortest 45 minutes. Each plowman performed his work in a manner which reflects great credit on our improved hus-

bandry, and with that skill for which the plowmen of Berkshire are so famed.

At 11 o'clock the procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal, and moved to the church, led by the excellent Berkshire Band. The annual address was pronounced by B. F. Barnard, Esq., of Sheffield, the President of the Society, and was listened to with great attention, by a large and very respectable audience. It was replete with good sense, and confined mostly to practical suggestions, and treated with great force and elegance.

After the address of the President, the several reports were read by the secretary, and the premiums, in plate, were delivered by the treasurer to the successful competitors.

After partaking of an excellent dinner at the Berkshire Hotel, kept by Messrs. Warriner & Cooley, I took the cars for Albany, well pleased with my jaunt.

C. N. BEMENT.

Three Hills Farm, Oct. 12th, 1842.

NEW CASTLE AG. SOCIETY, DELAWARE.

We have received the proceedings of this society, (one of the most active and efficient in the country,) at its fall exhibition of stock, implements, horticulture, domestic manufactures, and the plowing match, held on Sept. 14th and 15th, 1842. The weather was very unfavorable, but the display was of the most encouraging kind, manifesting the right kind of spirit among the farmers of that fertile district; and an immense crowd was present to view the splendid animals, native and imported, and the various improved implements of husbandry, upon the ground. The dinner came off at the Indian Queen Hotel. After the dinner, Dr. Thompson, the worthy and able President of the Society, made a few pertinent remarks, giving a satisfactory history of the society, and the great good it had accomplished, alluding to the discovery of the manufacture of sugar, by Mr. Webb, from the juice of Indian corn stalks, and ended by introducing to the meeting the Hon. Jas. M. Garnett of Virginia, well known to the readers of the Cultivator as one of the most distinguished agriculturists of the country, who was present by invitation to deliver an address before the society. It is unnecessary for us to say that this was an able, eloquent, interesting production, abounding in matter of practical value, and exciting the highest attention and applause of the audience. A vote of thanks was adopted by the society, and a copy of the address requested for publication.

As usual at these exhibitions, the plowing match excited much interest among the spectators. The ground was one-eighth of an acre to each team, a clean green grass and timothy sod, to be plowed six inches deep, and after the ground was measured, each team marking out its own land, by running one furrow around it. Forty minutes was allowed for plowing. Six teams entered for trial, and as they were placed in the field, were numbered and performed the work as follows:

- No. 1. Horse team, Moore's plow, English plowman, 19 min.
- 2. Horse team, Moore & Wright, Wm. Robinson, 24
- 3. 1 yoke 6 yr. Oxen, Garrett's plow, T. Rogerson, 28
- 4. 1 yoke 5 yr. Oxen, Prouty's plow, A. Simpson, 20
- 5. Horse team, Beach's plow, A. Hanson, 18
- 6. Horse team, Peacock plow, A. Coats, 18

Nos. 5 and 6 plowed a wider furrow than the others, plowing one round less to finish. "It appears," say the committee, "that the teams walked while under way, (allowing the average time to be 21 minutes, and the number of furrows 22,) at the rate of about three miles and the third of a mile an hour; or it is at the rate of plowing one acre of hard sod, six inches deep, in two hours forty-three minutes, or at the rate of about four acres of sod in a day, within the usual working hours."

The utility of such rapid plowing, as no farmer will presume to practice it on his own farm, the committee justly consider doubtful: although a team that has a lively step, and works with ease to itself, will always be preferred, and should therefore be taken into account in awarding premiums. Several of the lands were handsomely plowed; but the committee awarded the premium, (a plow,) to No. 2, and recommended that one should be given to No. 4.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Fourteenth annual exhibition of this Society, was opened at Boston, on the 14th of September, and the evening festival was given at Concert Hall on the evening of the 16th. It is very rarely that we have read a report with more interest and gratification, than that of this meeting, which appeared in the Boston Courier of Sept. 23. The only feeling of regret experienced was, that we could not have been there to see and hear. The beginning, the existence, and the progress of this Society, and the immense influence which it has exercised on the taste, the comfort, and the happiness of thousands, render it an object of interest not only in its native city, but to the friends of Horticulture throughout the Union. Fourteen years since a few individuals organized this association, feeble and unnoticed at first, but the plant had found a congenial soil, and it has struck its roots broad and deep, and has become a powerful physical and moral agent as far as its influence extends. It may be said during these 14 years, to have changed the aspect of Boston, and the country around it; and in the multiplication of fruits and flowers, and the creation of a taste for their enjoyment, it has done much upon which its patrons and founders must look with unmingled pleasure. A love of the beautiful in nature, is

inconsistent with the indulgence of the violent passions; and the person who cultivates a taste for flowers, or fruits, rarely is found guilty of those outbreaks which render the man a criminal, or the multitude a mob. The Horticultural Society has done more to preserve the quiet, and the character of Boston, than half a dozen regiments of the line could have performed. In the language of the Courier—"In the city almost every vacant foot of earth is now decorated with a flowering plant, or shrub, and the partition fences, and even the walls of many houses, are enriched with vines, bearing luscious grapes of various kinds. The sale of fruits and flowers, too, has become a sort of professional employment: patronized not merely by the wealthy, but by the poorer classes of society; and it is no uncommon thing to see a day laborer carrying home a flower pot with some beautiful plant that has caught his eye, on the way from the scene of his employment. Formerly, perhaps the same man would have been seen going to his meals with a bottle of ardent spirit. Who can estimate the benefits that grow out of this change in the taste, inclinations, and habits of the community?"

The address was delivered before a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, by J. E. Tessemacher, well known as one of the most scientific horticulturists and florists of the country; and is spoken of as an effort most creditable to his taste and acquirements. The Hall was decorated in the most splendid manner from the contributions of fruits and flowers; and the tables literally groaned under the weight of the grapes, apples, pears, peaches, &c., &c., all of the finest kinds, heaped upon them. Among these fruits, vases of flowers were scattered, regaling at once the senses with beauty and perfume. On a tablet at the end of the hall, was this inscription—

"The world was sad—the garden was a wild,
And men, the hermit, sighed, till woman smiled."

More than two hundred persons, including the Mayor of the city, the Hon. Abbott Lawrence, President Quincy of Harvard, &c., &c., and a large number of ladies, embracing much of the beauty and loveliness of the city, were seated at the tables. As this was the first time the ladies had been invited to partake in the anniversary festivities, it is not to be wondered at that they should have come in for a large portion of the speeches and the toasts of the evening. These speeches and sentiments were worthy of the place and the occasion, dignified, tasteful, and delicate; and we think the worthy horticulturists of the capital of the Bay State, will be so satisfied with the result of this first admission of the fair, that it will not be the last. With intermingled addresses, music, sentiments, and songs, several of the latter original and written for the occasion, it is unnecessary to say the meeting passed off delightfully. Success we say, to the Mass. Hort. Society. It richly deserves its present and increasing prosperity.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 3, 1842.

The importation of foreign grain into the United Kingdom continues to be very large, not only from the northern ports and America, and Canada, but also from the Mediterranean, shipped from Russia and Austria. Indeed, there is now quite a glut in the British markets. The farmers are holding on, not being willing to thresh out their wheat for sale at the present rates, and since the importation of foreign oxen from the continental ports, they have refused to sell their cattle at the late ruling prices. Although prices have come down considerably, it is evident that these articles of consumption must both fall to a much lower standard. Of the Spanish cattle which have been recently brought over, none exceed 700 in weight, and the average is about 500. They are principally cream or fawn colored, and about the head look much like the buffalo. They are very deep in the shoulders, but thin in the hind quarter, and have realized hitherto about £10 a head. The highest price yet given is £14 5s. and the lowest £6, being about 40s. per cwt. There are several more extensive failures this month among our merchants. The large annual government contract for supplying the navy with Irish provisions, was recently taken at a reduction of about 25 per cent on last year's prices. The quantity required was 16,000 tierces of beef, and 14,000 tierces of pork. It was taken by London houses, at from 10s. to 12s. per tierce, below the prices of the Irish manufacturers. The prices were from £5, 9, 11, to 5, 14, 8 for pork, and from £5, 18, 6, to 5, 19 for beef; the price of the former being about 30s. and the latter about 26s. per tierce, lower than last season. The yield of grain has been very productive throughout the country, and a form of prayer and thanksgiving has been issued, and ordered to be generally read in churches for the bounty of Providence, in the abundant harvest, and fine weather.

The heat of the last summer was so general, and intense, that even Ireland is said to have felt its influence, and had a temperature as high as 20 degrees of Reaumur, 77 Fahrenheit.

I learn from Mr. Hebel, His Prussian Majesty's Consul General, that Count Hopwesch, a Belgian gentleman, has taken out a patent for the preparation of a manure, more powerful and cheaper than any yet invented. His plan is said to consist in fixing all the volatile parts of night soil and other such substances, by means of the ashes of the voltaic shale of Portland. The shale is employed in the first place, as a source from which oil, turpentine, and other substances are extracted; the residue goes to the preparation of the manure, which is said to be converted some where on the Isle of Dogs,

and sold in a dry state in the form of bricks. As the materials to be thus employed are inexhaustible, and at present almost valueless, it is expected that the preparation of the fertilizer in question, will become a matter of great national importance. As people have become too wise to wonder at sugar being made from old rags, so will they be equally prepared to hear, that oil, and tallow and soap, are to be fabricated from the hardened mud of the coal mines; for such is "shale."

Nearly four thousand pounds have been already subscribed for the monument, to the memory of the late Thos. Wm. Coke, Earl of Leicester. Prominent amongst the subscribers, is Lord Wodehouse, the Lord Lieut. of Norfolk, for £50, who had all through life been opposed to the deceased Peer in politics. This is as it should be; when the interests of our country and the improvements of agriculture are to be served, all party and party jealousies should be thrown overboard. In the spread of improvement among the cultivators of the soil, all are more or less interested, and should combine therefore, for the general welfare.

The distinguished founder of Organic Chemistry, Professor Liebig, of the University of Giessen, has been in England for about a month, one of his principal objects being to examine into the state of agriculture in this country.

Just about this period, most of the anniversary meetings of the numerous agricultural societies are held, and there are a great number of shows, dinners, &c. falling about this period. The American minister, the Hon. E. Everett, has been attending several, in order to make himself acquainted with all the routine of English agriculture.

The London Farmer's Magazine for September, contains the first part of a very interesting narrative, of an agricultural tour in England and Scotland, in the year 1840, by Count Conrad de Gourey, translated from the French. The Count, who is an extensive and experienced agriculturist, visited many of our leading agriculturists, and his report of the information obtained from them, as to their mode of farming, breeding, &c. and his own observations thereon, will be found exceedingly interesting. As an instance of his good sense and impartiality, I cite the following passage:—

"I think that for the improvement of our flocks in France, and of our cattle generally, our rich farmers, having sons whom they mean to bring up to agriculture should have them taught, instead of the classics, English, a little mechanics, chemistry, and natural history, drawing, book-keeping, &c.—should place in their hands the best works on agriculture, and the best agricultural periodicals, especially those that are published in England, and should instruct them well in French agriculture, and then send them to spend two or three years with the best English breeders, and Scotch farmers. If a number of young members went through this training they would soon do something towards altering the present condition of French agriculture, which is very bad in three-fourths of the Kingdom, especially as compared with that of England, Scotland, and Germany. We have excellent farmers in Flanders, and in some other parts of France, but they never dream of improving their breed of cattle."

The committee of the Manchester Agricultural Society, having learned that Professor Liebig, the distinguished author of "Organic Chemistry of Agriculture and Physiology," would then be in England, unanimously resolved that an invitation should be immediately forwarded to him, by John Moore, Esq. F. L. S. to attend the dinner; and many of the first agriculturists of the Kingdom when assembled at Bristol, signified their intention of paying their respects to him in Manchester, where his important discoveries have been so well investigated, and are so highly appreciated. It is universally admitted, that Professor Liebig is the first living analytical chemist. As a proof of how much the science of chemistry is appreciated at the present time in Great Britain, we have only to refer to the leading agricultural periodicals, where we shall find a large space devoted to the writings of such men as Dr. Madden, Prof. Johnston, Sprengel, and others. Every local agricultural society is discussing the subject, and I find a course of lectures recently delivered before the Bath and West of England society, (one of the oldest and best provincial societies) by Prof. Robinson, on Chemistry, Vegetable Physiology, and Meteorology, as applied to agriculture, spoken of with the highest approbation. The highest advantages of all branches of art have been derived from a knowledge of chemistry, and the agriculturists are too much alive to its importance, to allow such a science to escape attention on the other side of the Atlantic. I observe that its value in connection with agriculture is appreciated, by the frequent allusions to its principles in the agricultural journals, and the announcement of reprints of Liebig's, Prof. Johnston's, and other works.

ARTIFICIAL WATERING PLACES.—Several inquiries have been made as to the artificial watering places described in a former volume of the Cultivator by a subscriber, as constructed by Mr. Robertson of Fishkill landing. The method consisted in merely digging a hole in the earth, placing a barrel in the hole, which was to be filled with small stones, and then, whether any indications of water had previously existed or not, water would soon accumulate and fill the reservoir. In the only trial made of the plan, that has fallen under our notice, it was a complete failure, although made under as favorable circumstances as can generally be expected. For ourselves we should have no faith in the plan.

"BOKHARA CLOVER."—SOILING.

WE have a letter from JAS. GOWEN, Esq. of Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, in relation to an article in our last, headed "Another Humbug Exploded," from which we copy the following:

"With its public introduction I know only this, that early in the summer of 1841, Mr. Buist, a practical Horticulturist of Philadelphia, sent to a meeting of 'The Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,' a few plants, which he called 'Bokhara clover;' on sight of which, I pronounced it to be identical with what I had a small patch of in my garden, by the name of 'sweet scented, flowering clover,' the seed of which I received from a friend who had procured it in New-York. On my return from the meeting to Mount Airy, I compared one of the plants exhibited with those growing in the garden, and found them precisely the same. This neither increased nor diminished my zeal for the increase of the so called 'Bokhara' or 'sweet scented clover.' Already I had what might be called a clever patch, considering the few seeds I began with, and was determined to persevere till I could seed an acre, so as to be able to feed it in such quantity as would put its merits fairly to the test. The seeds were given to me as those of a flowering plant of exquisite perfume, and in view of this character they were sown; but when grown, its leaves so resembled the Lucerne, and its taste so highly clover favored, I thought its proper place was the field rather than the garden; to which it shall be transferred next spring, to be made up in fresh bouquets for Dairy Maid and her companions, who, though they may indulge in a toss of their heads, will never, I'll warrant, turn up their noses at them.

Soiling, through the summer, is a favorite practice with me—I might add, a necessary one. My farm, about 100 acres, is of light soil, on one of the highest ridges in the high lands of the county of Philadelphia. To turn out some 30 to 40 head of cattle to pasture in the summer on these uplands, under our burning suns, would be to consume all the grass in these months, leaving none for hay—to keep the fields bare to summer's heat and winter's cold—thereby injuring the soil and diminishing the supply of grass for the next season, to say nothing of the comfort of the cattle under such exposure, gathering up a withered herbage from a scorched surface. These evils I obviate by soiling—keeping my cattle comfortable and in good condition upon some 4 acres of land under Lucerne, Rye, and Red clover; allowing me to save more than one hundred tons of good hay, and affording the best heap of manure from stable alone, since May last, from the same number of cattle, that can be met with any where. But I did not set out to write a chapter on soiling; the noticing it at all was merely incidental to showing how natural it is for me to take an interest in every thing likely to increase my means in carrying out the practice—and there is no grass or plant I have yet seen, that affords to me such promise as the 'sweet scented' or 'Bokhara clover,' which, should it come up to my expectations, shall be made public for the benefit of agriculturists. If I be disappointed, I shall have no cause to complain, as I can console myself with having deserved success, and that the failure involved only a small share of attention to a few grains of seed presented to me by a friend, and that I never encouraged any one to lose time or money on its culture. But if it prove to be as valuable as I expect, it will matter but little whether the plant is indigenous or exotic—whether it luxuriates on the fertile plains of Bokharia, or in the cultivated gardens of New-York."

THE COTTON CROP.—Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Planter's Retreat, Alabama, dated Oct. 15:—"The present Cotton crop is gathering very fine—will probably equal that of 1839. Quality generally good."

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Marianna, Florida, dated Sept. 29:—"The cotton crop is much earlier this year than usual, and will disappoint many when they come to tie the bales. The crop is short, although the staple is fair." The same correspondent also remarks—"You will be surprised to learn that the peach trees are in bloom here for a second crop."

SALE OF SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.—We cheerfully comply with the request, to call the attention of our readers to the public sale of South Downs, advertised to take place near Newburgh, on the 10th inst. The sheep, we are informed, "were selected by the Hon. Mr. Murray, from the flock of Lord Torrington, and are believed to be fully equal, if not superior, to any ever imported into this country."

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—It will be seen by a notice in this paper, that the publisher of "The New World," has just issued an edition of this valuable work, as a supplement to that journal, at the extremely low price of 25 cents. We hope he may meet with sufficient encouragement to induce a further publication of Agricultural works in this cheap form.

NURSERIES.—We have been favored with the new Catalogues of our friends A. J. DOWNING & Co. of the Highland Horticultural Nurseries, Newburgh, and Thomas & Smith, Macedonville, Wayne Co. N. Y. from both of which it was our intention to have given some extracts in this month's Cultivator. We have, however, only room to call attention to their advertisements—one of which was published in our last, and the other in this number of our paper, from which it will be seen, that at both of these establishments, fruit trees of "proved varieties" may be obtained. By selecting such fruits as have been tested, the purchaser will run no risk of dis-

appointment. Messrs. JESSE BUEL & Co., proprietors of the "Albany Nursery," have also just issued a new Catalogue of this well-known and popular establishment.

TRIAL OF PLOWS.—Extract of a letter from a friend at Baltimore:—"We have just had a trial of Plows, which resulted as follows:—Barnaby & Mooer's, furrow 6 inches deep and 12 wide, draft 642 lbs. Plow from Ohio, entirely of iron except the handles, same depth and width of furrow, 550 lbs. R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co's Phoenix wheel plow, furrow 13 inches wide, and 6 deep, 562 lbs. The latter plow embraces all the recent American and Scotch improvements, and instead of the flat landside, has a wheel which relieves the friction, &c."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, &c.

Communications have been received, since our last, from Wm. Partridge, L. A. Morrell, A. Georgian, M. Quimby, Wm. Jennison, G. B. Smith, S. W. Jewett, Jas. Gowen, Jas. Bates, B. P. Johnson, C. N. Bement, J. J. Crocheron, Bots & Burfoot, S. Harwood, A. Reader, J. M. Weeks, A. H. C. A. Young Farmer, A. R. McCord, S. E. Todd, Eln Landsman, N. K. Cone, A. Subscriber, Wm. Weedon, Commentator, N. N. D., W. Cloud, P. L. Simmonds, D. Tomlinson, J. Watson.

Our thanks are tendered to Thomas Hancock, Burlington, N. J., for a copy of the "Transactions of the Penn. Horticultural Society, from Sept. 1839 to Sept. 1842"—To Prof. Silliman, for the Oct. No. of "The American Journal of Science and Arts"—To W. C. Redfield, Esq., for a copy of his essay on "Whirlwind Storms"—To the Editors of the London New Farmers' Journal, for the continued files of that excellent paper, and for an extra, containing four beautiful portraits of prize animals at the late Fair of the Royal Ag. Society—To John Hannam, Esq., North Deighton, England, for the "Leeds Intelligencer," containing the proceedings of the Wetherby Ag. Society—To P. L. Simmonds, Esq., London, for a copy of Mr. Everett's Speech at the Dinner of the Waltham Ag. Society, England—To Wm. Canby, Esq., and to some unknown friend, for copies of Mr. Garnett's Address at Wilmington.

SOUTH DOWNS AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at auction on the 10th of November next, at 12 M., at Danskammer, near Newburgh, a flock of sheep; consisting in part of full blooded imported South Downs, selected from one of the best flocks in England for the late Edward Armstrong, and in part of half and three quarter bloods, a cross of those sheep with Merinos. The sale will be made in lots of not exceeding ten each to suit purchasers.

Any information in respect to the sheep, their pedigree, &c., may be obtained from Mr. FREDERIC J. BETTS at Newburgh-Danskammer, Oct. 24, 1842.

DOWNING'S HORTICULTURAL NURSERIES.

THE subscribers offer for autumn planting a very large collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Herbaceous Plants, &c. &c.

The Nurseries are especially rich in proved fruits, of which there is now a large stock of thrifty, handsome trees. The collection of Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. &c., have received particular attention, and comprise at present almost every choice and valuable variety obtainable at home or abroad; and orchardists and amateurs will be supplied with the choicest assortment of those fine varieties, the accuracy and value of which have been tested in this establishment.

The new Catalogue of Trees and Plants contains valuable descriptive lists of these fruits, which will be found a great assistance to persons making a selection. It may be had on application by mail, or at the office of the Cultivator, Albany.

Orders addressed to the subscribers will receive careful attention, and the trees and plants will be packed for transportation to any part of the country.

Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 1842. A. J. DOWNING & Co.

BOMMER'S PATENT MANURE.

THE committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society, who examined my method of making vegetable manure, having made a favorable report on its merits, (for a copy of which see Cultivator for Nov. 1842.) I think it necessary to inform the public on what terms I will dispose of my method, so that every farmer and planter may make the best use of this invention, and secure to themselves the advantages which its use offers. It is also important to inform them of the measures I have taken, as much for their interests as my own, in order to prevent frauds on the part of certain individuals, always ready to appropriate to themselves other people's property, and who for that purpose are traveling about the country to sell some fragments of my method, without troubling themselves about the success of the credulous purchaser. I therefore give notice that all copies of my method bear the number of the register, my signature and my seal. All persons who wish to purchase it must furnish their names and places of residence, and enclose the price of the method, invariably settled as follows:

For Gardens of any extent,	\$6
Farms, under 200 acres,	10
Farms, from 200 to 400 acres,	15
Farms, over 400 acres,	20
Plantations of any extent,	25

For this small sum, the method becomes the property of the purchaser, for his own use forever.

I hope that cultivators will find this rate very moderate, inasmuch as more than half of the amount is expended by the costs of printing, advertisements in the newspapers, discount to agents, &c. I expect that they will think it reasonable and just that I have something left for my labor and trouble, and to defray all my expenses in bringing this invention to its present state of perfection.

To facilitate the circulation of my method, agencies will be established in the different states and counties; and to avoid frauds, these agencies will be advertised by me in the newspapers of the states and counties respectively.

At present, however, my method can only be had of the Rev. Eli Barnett, Westville, Conn., my agent for New-England—at the office of the Cultivator in Albany, and at my office, No. 16 Rector-street, New York city, after the tenth of November, at which time I shall leave Albany for New-York.

The application of this system is very simple, and the process plainly explained in my method; but if any one of the purchasers should meet with any difficulty in its application, or should not realize the results that this method offers, they may apply to me for the instructions necessary in order to a complete success in the operation.

All orders by mail, post paid, will be promptly answered; and the printed method can be sent by mail, at the expense of pamphlet postage.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1842.

GEO. BOMMER.

FRUIT TREES AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

D. LANDRETH & FULTON, proprietors of the Nurseries near Philadelphia, so long conducted by the late D. & C. Landreth, are provided with an unusually large stock of the most desirable articles in their line. Particular attention is requested to the extent and variety of the decorative Trees, Evergreens, and Flowering Shrubs. Of Green House Plants, they also have a large collection, including nearly three thousand engrafted Camellias, choice Roses in great variety, and such other plants as are usually esteemed. The present season's Catalogue has just been published, and will be furnished on post paid application.

Philadelphia, Oct. 1842.

MOUNT HOPE GARDEN AND NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE proprietors of this establishment offer for sale a general assortment of Nursery articles, comprising Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Tulips, Hyacinths, and other Bulbous Flower Roots, Double Dahlias &c. They have also on hand, a large and fine collection of Green and Hot House Plants, including Geraniums, China-rose Monthly Roses, Camellias, Japonica, Chinese Azaleas, Cape Jasmine, Cactuses, &c.

Orders for any of the above articles, whether large or small, will be promptly and faithfully executed, and charges in all cases will be very moderate. Persons ordering from a distance, may rely on having their articles securely packed, and marked and shipped, as their orders may designate.

To such persons as are about forming new establishments, or who may wish to dispose of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. in their neighborhood, our terms will be very liberal.

Gardens and Pleasure Grounds, will be laid out in any part of the country, and skilful gardeners furnished on reasonable notice, and information on any subject connected with the business will be cheerfully and promptly imparted.

It is expected that persons unacquainted with the proprietors, will either accompany their orders with a remittance, or name a guarantee in the city of Rochester, or vicinity.

Rochester, Oct. 1, 1842.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

N. B. Our Fruit Trees comprise the most desirable early and late varieties, and the utmost care has been taken in propagating from such trees only, as were in a bearing state, and whose qualities have been sufficiently tested. Priced Catalogues will be forwarded gratis, to all applicants.



WARREN'S HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINE.

THE above is a representation of Warren's Improved Patent Horse Power and Threshing Machine, which at our late Fair, obtained the Diploma.

The construction of each is very simple: and being very compact, and their weight together being only 500 to 600 lbs. they are easily conveyed in a common wagon. They are also made in such a way as to require less attendance than any machine of the kind in use. We do not hesitate to recommend them as machines suited to the wants of many of our farmers throughout the state and country.

We understand that the agent, Mr. LEONARD BOSTWICK, 65 Water st. New-York, is prepared to guarantee that his Two Horse Power Machines, (which are sold at \$75.) will thresh in a clean and thorough manner, at least 30 bushels of Oats per hour, and other grain in proportion.

IMPORTANT WORK FOR FARMERS.

NOW in press, and will be issued on or about the first of November, in a double extra number of the New World, which is forwarded at newspaper postage to all parts of the country,

LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

PRICE 25 CENTS—FIVE COPIES FOR \$1.

This is a work of inestimable value to every class of our citizens, but more especially to farmers and gardeners. It will be issued in a double number of the New World, in a beautiful octavo form, and sent, at newspaper postage, throughout the country.

No work has ever appeared in the English language, possessing the ability and interest of LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; and not a farmer in the Union but should obtain a copy, though it were to cost five dollars instead of twenty-five cents. The following extracts from the preface, will show more fully the nature of this work:

"I have endeavored to develop, in a manner corresponding to the present state of science, the fundamental principles of Chemistry in general, and the laws of organic Chemistry in particular, in their application to Agriculture and Physiology; to the causes of fermentation, decay, and putrefaction; to the vinous and acetous fermentations, and to nitrication. The conversion of woody fibre into wood and mineral-coal, the nature of poisons, contagions, and miasms, and the causes of their action on the living organism, have been elucidated in their chemical relations."

"Perfect Agriculture is the true foundation of all trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of states. But a rational system of Agriculture cannot be formed without the application of scientific principles; for such a system must be based on an exact acquaintance with the means of nutrition of vegetables, and with the influence of soils and action of manure upon them. This knowledge we must seek from chemistry, which teaches the mode of investigating the composition, and of studying the characters of the different substances from which plants derive their nourishment."

"The chemical forces play a part in all the processes of the living animal organism; and a number of transformations and changes in the living body are exclusively dependent on their influences. The diseases incident to the period of growth of man, contagion and contagious matter, have their analogies to many chemical processes. The investigation of the chemical connexion subsisting between those actions proceeding in the living body, and the transformation presented by chemical compounds has also been a subject of my inquiries."

Agents, postmasters, and all others, are requested to take an interest in the circulation of this work. Every farmer will take a copy if solicited, and its importance made known to them. They should club together and send one dollar through their postmaster, who will order copies for them free of postage. Agents wanted to obtain subscribers for the above work in every town in the Union. To such it will be put at \$16 per hundred copies. All letters should contain the cash, (post paid) to receive attention. Address WINCHESTER, 30 Ann-street, N. Y.